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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2551.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Mountain City Mill Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FEED STUFF.

On April 14, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mountain City Mill Co., a corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 28, 1909, from the State of Tennessee into the State of North Carolina of a quantity of feed stuff which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Mountain City Mill Co., Ship stuff or feed meal. Chattanooga, Tenn. 40% better than corn for horses, cattle and hogs. 80 lbs. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 4597." (Inspection tag on bag) "80 lbs. Ship Stuff Product of Wheat and Corn. Protein minimum per cent 13.00 fat minimum per cent 5.50. Crude Fibre minimum per cent 7.00, Sugar and Starch minimum per cent 60.00 Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 8.81 per cent; ether extract, 6.58 per cent; protein, 12.13 per cent; crude fiber, 8.96 per cent; reducing sugar, 0.42 per cent; sucrose, 3.84 per cent; starch, 21.15 per cent; sugars and starch, 25.41 per cent. A microscopic examination of a sample of the product showed it to be a wheat product containing corn bran. Estimate of amount of corn bran present at least 30 per cent. Adulteration of the product was

alleged in the information for the reason that it did not contain ship stuff or feed meal and on the other hand consisted of a ground wheat product containing approximately 30 per cent corn bran which was not a normal constituent of ship stuff; and as the label on the product stated it to be ship stuff the same was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, approximately 30 per cent of corn bran, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and said substance, approximately 30 per cent of corn bran, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and tag on the product, as above quoted, stated said product to be ship stuff, whereas it was not ship stuff but a ground wheat product containing approximately 30 per cent of corn bran and was, therefore, misbranded, and the statements on said label and tag were false and misleading and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On December 7, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1913.*

2551





Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2552.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Suffolk Drug Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.**

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### **ADULTERATION OF ESSENCE OF CINNAMON, ESSENCE OF PEPPER-MINT, AND EXTRACT OF VANILLA.**

On October 5, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Suffolk Drug Corporation, Suffolk, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 17, 1910, from the State of Virginia into the State of Michigan—

(1) Of a quantity of essence of cinnamon which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Purl Brand Essence Cinnamon. Guaranty Legend, Serial No. 906. Manufactured by Suffolk Drug & Extract Co. (Inc.) Suffolk, Va." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Oil by precipitation, 1.2 per cent; color, natural. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and such substance had been substituted in part for it, that is to say, a dilute extract of cinnamon had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength as aforesaid, and such dilute extract had been substituted in part for the article.

(2) Of a quantity of essence of peppermint which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Essence Peppermint. Alcohol 85%. Suffolk Drug & Extract Co. (Inc.) Suffolk, Va. No. 908." Analysis

of a sample of this product by said Bureau showed the following results: Oil by precipitation, none; alcohol by volume, 91.42 per cent; color, green vegetable color; there is neither taste nor odor of peppermint about this sample. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that a highly dilute essence of peppermint, containing little or no oil of peppermint, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and such highly dilute essence of peppermint had been substituted in part for the article.

(3) Of a quantity of extract of vanilla which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Purl Brand Extract Vanilla Artificial Coloring. Guaranty Legend, No. 908. Manufactured by Suffolk Drug & Extract Co. (Inc.) Suffolk, Va." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 33.65 per cent; vanillin, 0.02 per cent; coumarin, none; resins, trace; solids (grams per 100 cc), 14.15; color, caramel. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that a highly dilute extract of vanilla had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and said highly dilute extract of vanilla had been substituted in part for the article, and said article had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

On October 5, 1910, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and a fine of \$50 was imposed by the court.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1913.*

Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2553.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On October 4, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works, a corporation, Davenport, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 31, 1910, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of a quantity of alleged cider vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Mfd. for W. A. Jordan Co. Knox 45 grain cider vinegar. 49 galls. Galesburg, Ill. W. A. Jordan Co., Galesburg, Ill., From Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works, Davenport, Iowa."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.85; non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.69; reducing sugar direct (grams per 100 cc), 2.16; polarization direct,  $-4.7^{\circ}$  V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.1045; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc), 6.6; soluble phosphoric acid, as  $P_2O_5$  (mg per 100 cc), trace; insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 6.0; acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.62; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc), 0.094; lead precipitate, slight; color, degrees, brewer's scale, 4.0; color removed by fuller's earth, 54.0 per cent; spectroscope shows calcium very heavy. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted of a mixture of boiled cider and dilute acetic acid (distilled vinegar) prepared in imitation

of cider vinegar so that the quality of said product was reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected and said mixture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article pretended to be sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Cider Vinegar", whereas, in fact, it was an adulterated product, consisting wholly or in part of a mixture of boiled cider and dilute acetic acid (distilled vinegar) prepared in imitation of genuine cider vinegar and said labeling of the product was therefore deceptive, false, untrue, and misleading.

On October 2, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 4, 1913.*

2553

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2554.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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United States v. William N. Richie and Grant N. Richie. Plea of guilty.  
Sentence suspended.

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### MISBRANDING OF DRUG HABIT CURE.

On March 14, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against William N. Richie and Grant N. Richie, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Richie Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 5, 1909, June 5, 1909, and March 2, 1910, from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, of quantities of a drug product which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Prepared expressly for L. F. Kay. Directions. Vial full four times daily, half hour before meals and retiring. This bottle of remedy is 12½% alcoholic solution, compounded from the following ingredients: Pepsin, Morphina, Atropia and Salicylic Acid. Ingredients and amounts used vary with the needs of each patient, but the proportion of any ingredient is less than 4%." "Richie Company, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Analyses of samples from the different consignments made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the product to consist of a hydro-alcoholic solution of morphine sulphate, glycerin, pepsin, salicylic acid, and undetermined matter.



The bottles in shipment No. 1 (I. S. No. 16556-a) contained:

	Morphin sulphate. <i>Grains per fluid ounce.</i>	Alcohol. <i>Per cent by volume.</i>
1	14. 20	11. 09
2	12. 65	11. 41
3	11. 90	11. 73
4	11. 00	11. 01
5	9. 20	11. 30

The bottles in shipment No. 2 (I. S. No. 31603-a) showed the following:

	Morphin sulphate. <i>Grains per fluid ounce.</i>
1	12. 35
2	9. 38
3	9. 84
4	9. 15
5	8. 47
6	8. 19
7	8. 89
8	8. 24
9	7. 66
10	7. 21

The 10 bottles in shipment No. 3 (I. S. No. 12-b) contained the following proportions of morphin sulphate and alcohol by volume:

	Morphin sulphate. <i>Grains per fluid ounce.</i>	Alcohol. <i>Per cent by volume.</i>
1	15. 85	10. 75
2	14. 31	11. 75
3	13. 00	11. 00
4	12. 09	11. 75
5	10. 95	11. 37
6	10. 60	11. 00
7	16. 00	12. 50
8	10. 77	11. 90
9	9. 84	10. 88
10	8. 22	10. 70

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the bottles and packages containing it did not bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity and proportion of any morphine or any derivative or proportion of any such substance contained therein.

On March 18, 1911, defendants entered a plea of not guilty, and on June 7, 1911, filed their demurrer to the information, which was

overruled, as will more fully appear from the following memorandum opinion delivered by the court (Veeder, J.):

The defendants demur to an information charging them with a violation of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. The drug product alleged to be misbranded bears the following statement on the label:

"This bottle of remedy is 12½% alcoholic solution, compounded from the following ingredients: Pepsin, Morphina, Atropia and Salicylic Acid. Ingredients and amounts used vary with the needs of each patient, but the proportion of any ingredient is less than 4%."

Section 8, Sub-division Second, of the Act specifies that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of morphine contained therein. It is plain that this label does not state the quantity or proportion of morphine contained in the preparation. But the defendants claim that it complies with Regulation 28, Sub-division D, which reads:

"A statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substance present will meet the requirements, provided the maximum stated does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion."

A short answer to this contention is that even if the statement on the label that "the proportion of any ingredient is less than 4%" be taken as a statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of morphine contained in the preparation, still, as the label states, the amount varies, and it may appear from the evidence that the maximum stated varies materially from the average quantity or proportion.

The demurrer is overruled, with leave to plead over.

On April 2, 1913, defendants withdrew their former plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 3, 1913.*





Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2555.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 24 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered sold or destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

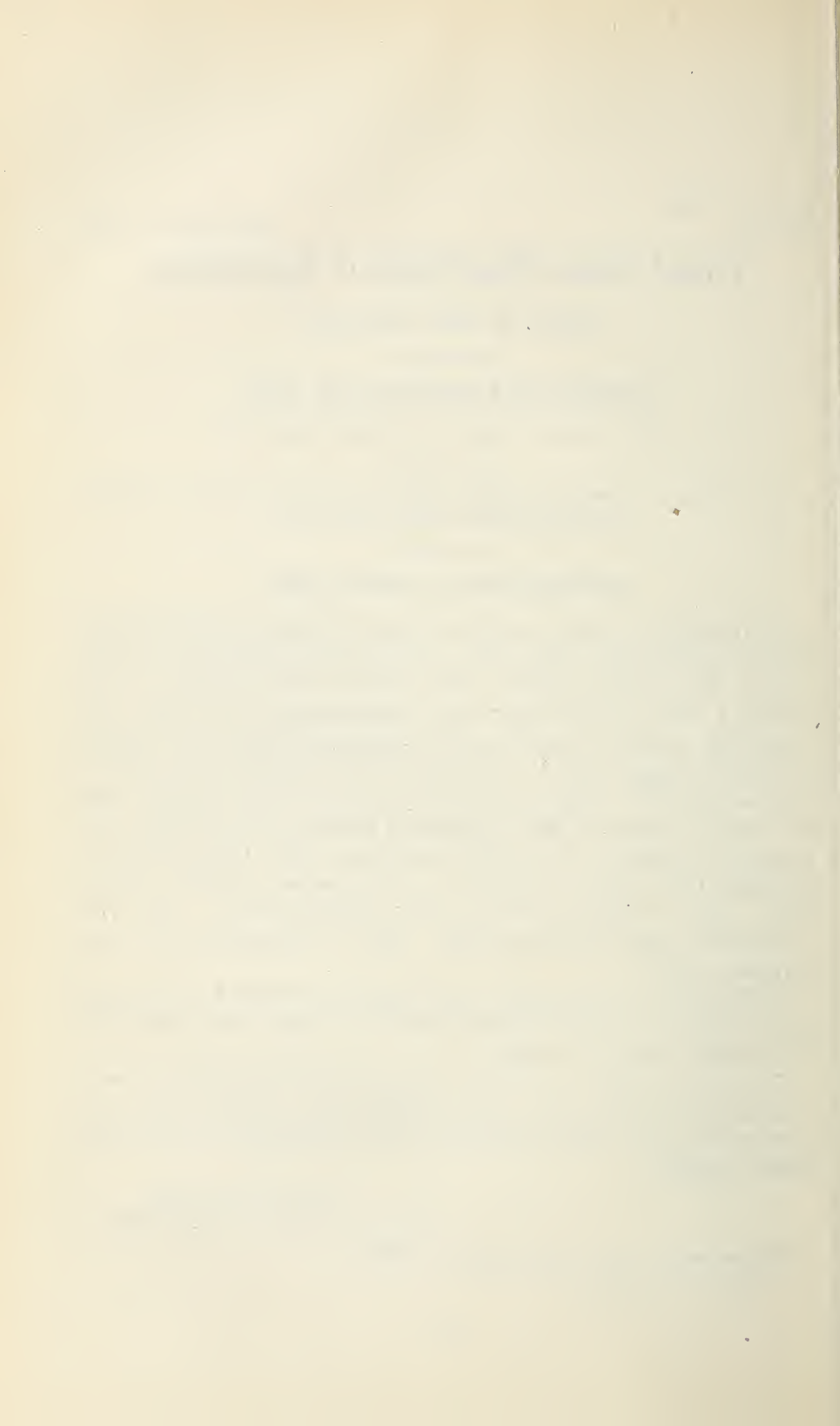
On December 23, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the McNerny Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "4 doz. No. 1 cans Conqueror Brand Tomato Pulp Chas. G. Summers & Co., Inc.; Baltimore, Md." (On cans) "Conqueror Brand Tomato Pulp. Chas. G. Summers & Co. Inc. Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained mold filaments and yeast fungi to the extent that it was filthy and decomposed.

On April 4, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product should be sold or destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 4, 1913.*



Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2556.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 1,938, 500, and 1,004 Cases of Sardines. Tried to a jury. Verdict in favor of the Government. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond.**

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### ADULTERATION OF SARDINES.

On December 29, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,938 cases of sardines remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and within the premises located at 918 Duquesne Way, occupied as a wholesale grocery warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 1, 1910, by L. D. Clark & Son, Eastport, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One thousand six hundred and ten cases of the product were labeled: "Packed at Eastport, Wash'n Co., Maine, by L. D. Clark & Son." The cans in said cases were labeled: "Clark brand American Sardines, Packed in Cottonseed oil, Packed at Eastport, Washn Co., Maine, by L. D. Clark & Son, Serial No. 8061." Three hundred twenty-eight cases were labeled: "Packed at Eastport, Washn. Co., Maine, by L. D. Clark & Son." The cans in said cases were labeled: (On each side) "Clark Brand." (On one end) "Packed at Eastport, Washington Co., Me., by L. D. Clark & Sons, Serial 8061."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance and was unfit for food.

On June 17, 1912, the case having come on for a hearing before the court and a jury, after submission of evidence and argument by counsel, on June 19, 1912, a verdict favorable to the government was returned by the jury in the words following: "We do further find that said sardines do consist in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable matter." On June 20, 1912, Andrew Clark, doing business as L. D. Clark & Son, filed his motion for a new trial, which motion on January 27, 1913, was refused by the court. On said 27th day of January, 1913, the court entered its decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500 having been executed by the claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

The libels that had been filed for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases of sardines and 1,004 cases of sardines were on July 12, 1911, on motion of said United States Attorney, discontinued, and the product released to the Columbian Canning Co., of Lubec, Me., and E. W. Brown Co., Portland, Me., respectively, claimants.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 4, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2557.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Whisky. Goods released on bond and payment of costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF WHISKY.

On January 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels each containing 50 gallons of corn whisky, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Strasburger & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "The D. L. Arey Distilling Company—Pride of North Carolina Whiskey, manufactured by the D. L. Arey Distilling Company." Also having in the center of the labels design representing moonshine still in mountainous section. Stamp ends of said barrels bearing the following in stencil: "Strasburger and Co. Jacksonville, Fla.—Blend Whiskey—C. M. Norris U. S. Gauger, Jan. 10, 1911."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the barrels did not contain corn whisky made in the State of North Carolina, and said marking was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser of the product as to the actual kind or description of the whisky contained in said barrels.

On August 31, 1911, the case having come on for hearing, it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said Strasburger & Co. upon payment of the costs of the proceedings. On April 4, 1913, a final decree of condemnation was entered in the case, the product having been released under bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 5, 1913.*





Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2558.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Drevet Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty to third and fourth counts of the information. Sentence suspended. First and second counts nolle prossed.**

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### **ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "MAR- CHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN."**

On September 25, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information in four counts against the Drevet Manufacturing Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about July 25, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Missouri of a quantity of hydrogen peroxide which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen. (Medicinal) 15 Vol.  $H_2O_2$ . Can be taken internally or applied externally with perfect safety. A powerful destroyer of germs, bacteria and microbes in the human system. Prescribed and successfully used in the treatment of nose, throat, and chest diseases, women's weaknesses, and all other affections caused by bacteria. Full directions in circular around each bottle. Keep standing upright in a cool place and avoid shaking the bottle as it accelerates decomposition. Use only a silver, glass, porcelain or hard rubber spoon to measure or administer this remedy. All other metallic substances spoil it. 1 lb. bottle. Prepared only by Charles Marchand, Chemist and Graduate of the Ecole Centrale Des Arts et Manufactures De Paris, (France). Laboratory 57-59 Prince

St., New York. Serial No. 1099. Guaranteed under the Pure Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Drevet Manufacturing Company, Sole Proprietors."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Hydrogen peroxide, 2.33 per cent, or 7.76 volumes available oxygen; free acid, 100 cc, 2.83 cc N alkali; contains no acetanilid. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that it fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, to wit, in that it was labeled and sold as 15 volume hydrogen peroxide, thereby indicating its strength and purity to be 15 volume hydrogen peroxide, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not 15 volume hydrogen peroxide, but was of a much less volume. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that said label falsely stated that the product consisted of 15 volume hydrogen peroxide, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist of 15 volume hydrogen peroxide, but of a much less volume.

2. On or about October 18, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Michigan of a quantity of peroxide of hydrogen which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "One pound U. S. P.  $H_2O_2$  Peroxide of Hydrogen—Special for hospital use—Drevet Manufacturing company, New York, U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Hydrogen peroxide, 1.3 per cent; non-volatile residue, 0.01 per cent; acidity (cc of N/10 sodium hydroxid required to neutralize 25 cc of sample), 4.4; hydrofluoric acid, absent; other U. S. P. tests correct. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, peroxide of hydrogen, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, at the times of the shipment and investigation, in that it contained a smaller amount of hydrogen peroxide than that prescribed by said Pharmacopœia and contained a greater amount of free acid than allowed by the said Pharmacopœia, and in the same particulars it differed from the standard of quality and purity under which it was sold, and no standard of strength, quality, or purity was stated on the package other than the false statement that it was of the standard prescribed by said Pharmacopœia. Misbranding was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that the product was labeled, as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the product was labeled U. S. P. and would indicate



that it was of that standard of strength laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not of that standard, but of a much less standard, in that it contained a smaller amount of hydrogen peroxide and a greater amount of free acid than prescribed in said Pharmacopœia.

On November 23, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the third and fourth counts of the information and the court suspended sentence. The first and second counts of the information were nolle prossed.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1913.*





Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2559.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 5 One-Gallon Bottles Lemon Extract. Product released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED LEMON EXTRACT.

On June 17, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 one-gallon bottles of so-called lemon extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles Hufschmidt, East St. Louis, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Confectioners concentrated C. X. C. lemon soluble Terpeneless, each pint presents the full flavoring strength of two hundred or more ripe fruits, etc." "The above preparation having the insoluble terpenes removed." "Our C. X. C. terpeneless products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30 per cent of their volume essential oil." "Six times standard strength."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that none of the bottles contained the full flavoring strength of 200 or more of ripe fruits and none of them contained the valuable flavoring constituents of 30 per cent of their volume essential oil, and none of them contained six times standard strength, as they purported to contain, but contained a mixture or compound of total aldehydes as citral 0.71 per cent, citral by Hiltner method 0.59 per cent, citral by Kleber method 0.68 per cent, lemon terpenes 1.4 per cent, and the labeling of said bottles was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On November 16, 1911, Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich., claimants, filed their demurrer to the libel on the ground that said libel failed to allege that the product was transported from Michigan into Illinois "for sale" and on November 16, 1911, the court overruled the demurrer.

Thereafter said claimants filed an answer to the libel denying the charges of misbranding therein. On November 29, 1912, the case having come on for final hearing, the court ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1913.*

2559



Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2560.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 100 Cheeses. Decree of condemnation. Product released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On September 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Cudahy Packing Co., a corporation, at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Florida and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled, except certain penciled figures indicating the net weight of the cheese contained in the boxes.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the boxes did not contain the net weight of cheese that they purported to contain, as indicated by the pencil marks in black pencil upon the sides of each of the boxes, and said marking or false weight was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser of the product as to the actual net weight thereof contained in each box.

On April 4, 1913, the costs of the proceedings having been paid by the said Cudahy Packing Co., claimant, and the product having been released to said claimant upon the execution of bond in conformity with the Act, a formal decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1913.*



Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2561.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 18 Barrels, 5 Half Barrels, 18 Half Barrels, 36 Barrels, 25 Half Barrels, and 13 Kegs of Catsup. Tried to a jury. Verdict for Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.**

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### ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On November 13 and 21, and December 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 18 barrels, 5 half barrels, 18 half barrels, 36 barrels, 25 half barrels, and 13 kegs of catsup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of H. L. Singer and the Oglesby Grocery Co., Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on October 6, 1911, by the Huss-Edler Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Eighteen barrels and 5 half barrels of the product were labeled: "H. L. Singer Company, Beauty Brand, Atlanta, Ga." Eighteen half barrels of the product were labeled: "H. L. Singer Company, Beauty Brand Catsup, Atlanta, Ga. Contains 1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda." Thirty-six barrels were labeled "K—52—Contains 1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda." Twenty-five half barrels were labeled "Contains 1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda." Thirteen kegs were labeled "Blue Ribbon Brand—Contains 1/10 per cent of 1% benzoate of soda."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance and was deleterious to health.



On April 8, 1912, the said Huss-Edler Preserve Co., claimant, filed an answer to the libel denying some of the material allegations of the same, and on April 2, 1913, the case having come on for a hearing before the court and a jury upon the issue made, no claimant having appeared for the property, and after hearing of the testimony on behalf of the Government, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Government by direction of the court, and on the said date a formal decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the United States should recover of the said Huss-Edler Preserve Co. the costs of the proceedings.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*

2561





# United States Department of Agriculture, .

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2562.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 250 Bags Chinese Walnuts. Decree of condemnation. Goods ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF CHINESE WALNUTS.

On January 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 250 bags, each containing 100 pounds of Chinese walnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 25 bags of which were in possession of the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Co., Wichita, Kans., and 225 of which were in possession of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 9, 1911, by Castle Bros., San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "Walnuts S." and was invoiced as "Chinese Bleached Walnuts."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 10, 1913, the said Castle Bros. having appeared by counsel, but offering no objection to the requests for orders to take final decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2563.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 500 Cases Tomato Catsup. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Goods ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On April 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases each containing 24 8-ounce bottles of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Springfield Grocery Co., Springfield, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 31, 1911, by the National Pickle & Canning Co., Keokuk Pickle Co. Branch, Keokuk, Iowa, and transported in interstate commerce from the State of Iowa into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On case) "2 Doz. No. 10 Montrose Brand Champagne Style Tomato Catsup. Keokuk Pickle Co. Keokuk, Iowa. Contains 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda." (On bottle) "Montrose Brand Tomato Catsup (design of tomato) Prepared from ripe tomatoes preserved with 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda, Spices, Sugar, Salt and Grain Vinegar. National Pickle & Canning Company Keokuk Pickle Co. Branch Keokuk, Iowa."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On April 7, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2564.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. L. Schepp & Co. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SHREDDED COCOANUT.

On August 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against L. Schepp & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 4, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of shredded cocoanut which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "25 lbs. Medium Shredded Cocoanut, Schepp & Co., N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sucrose, 44.58 per cent; reducing sugar direct, 0.31 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, sucrose or cane sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and in that a substance, to wit, sucrose or cane sugar, had been substituted in part for said product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package and label of the product bore a statement, to wit, "Shredded Cocoanut," which said statement was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was pure cocoanut, prepared without the addition of sugar, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of shredded cocoanut and cane sugar and was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid in such a manner as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure shredded cocoanut, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of cocoanut and sucrose, or cane sugar.

On October 14, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2565.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. James Vanatta, alias Century Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CELERY-VESCE.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against James Vanatta, alias Century Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 3, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri of a quantity of celery-vesce which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Celery-Vesce (Granular Effervescent) Pleasant as Cream Soda. A harmless and speedy remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Depression, induced by excessive indulgence in liquor, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Nausea, Painful Menstruation and other Nervous Disorders. Directions: Dash with force a third of a glass of water on a heaping teaspoonful. Drink while foaming. Repeat in 20 minutes if necessary. Acetphenetidin less than four per cent. Compound Vanilla Flavoring, Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Price 25 c. Serial No. 862. Century Chemical Co. Mfg. Chemists, Ind'ys, Ind."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (1) Caffein not more than 0.88 per cent; acetphenetidin not more than 3.31 per cent; (2) caffein not more than 0.92 per cent; acetphenetidin not more than 3.28 per cent. Misbranding of the product was charged in the indict-



ment for the reason that the statement "A harmless and speedy remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Depression, induced by excessive indulgence in liquor, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Nausea, Painful Menstruation and other Nervous Disorders" so printed on the paper wrapper and package containing the product, regarding it, was false and misleading in that said product was not a harmless remedy but, in truth and in fact, contained acetphenetidin, a harmful drug.

On February 25, 1913, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*

2565





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2566.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK AND CREAM.

On March 17, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 20, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of milk and cream which were adulterated. The milk was labeled: "Gramana Standard Milk. L. V. H. F. PT. Gramana Standard Milk. Registered H. B. Richards, Easton, Pa. Butter Fat 4 P. C. Total Solids 12½ to 13 P. C." The cream was not labeled but was sold on the dining car of said defendant company as cream.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Cream sample No. 1) 22,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 4 days at 25° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc., litmus lactose agar, after 4 days at 25° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 4 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 gas-producing organisms. (Cream sample No. 2) 50,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 4 days at 25° C.; 45,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 4 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 bacteria per cc., litmus lactose agar, after 4 days at 25° C.; 12,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms. (Milk sample) 7,000,000 bacteria per cc.,

plain agar, after 4 days at 25° C.; 1,800,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 4 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc., litmus lactose agar, after 4 days at 25° C., all alkaline; 1,000 gas-producing organisms.

Adulteration of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that they contained excessive numbers of objectionable and unhealthy bacteria, and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance, deleterious to health.

On March 17, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1913.*

2566

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Issued October 31, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2567.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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U. S. v. Charles Reif Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

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### MISBRANDING OF EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC.

On June 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Charles Reif Co., a corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 31, 1911, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia of a quantity of hair tonic which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Trade Mark Reif's Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic Contains grain alcohol, 50 per cent Prepared only by the Charles Reif Company, Chattanooga, Tenn."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 24.7 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "Contains grain alcohol, 50 per cent" borne on the label was false and misleading, as the analysis showed that the product did not contain 50 per cent alcohol. The product was further misbranded in that the form of label used was misleading because of the fact that the quantity of alcohol contained in the product was improperly declared, being placed in a very inconspicuous place upon the label and not in the same sized type as that of the main part of the label. Regulation 17 providing that there shall be no intervening descriptive or explanatory reading matter between the names of the substances contained in the article and providing that the size of the type used to declare the information required by the act shall not be smaller than 8-point brevier capitals,

provided that in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

On November 27, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10. It was stated in the judgment of the court that the offence in labeling arose from an inadvertence and not from an intent to violate the law.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*

2567



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2568.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Kellogg Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF RICE.

On October 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kellogg Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Keokuk, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 16, 1911, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of a quantity of rice which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "This rice is finished by a coating of 1-1000th part of glucose and 1-3000th part talc, which will be removed by washing. Gate City Brand Fancy Japan Style Rice K. B. Co. Trade Mark Gate City Grown in United States Packed by Kellogg Manufacturing Company, Keokuk Iowa."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a very poor grade of domestic grown Japan style rice, coated with some preparation, presumably glucose and talc. It contained a large percentage of stack-burnt grains and also a lot of broken grains and was altogether of very inferior quality. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a very poor grade of domestic rice, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article, to wit, fancy Japan style rice, and further in that it was coated in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled in large letters "Fancy Japan Style Rice" and in very small and inconspicuous letters "Grown in United States" and "this rice is finished by a coating of 1-1000th part of glucose and 1-3000th part talc, which will be removed by washing," which form of labeling was misleading and false as it conveyed the impres-

sion that the product consisted of a fancy Japan style rice, whereas examination showed it to consist of a very poor grade of domestic rice coated in such a manner as to conceal damage and inferiority. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the form of labeling deceived or misled the purchaser into the belief that he was securing fancy rice, whereas examination showed it to be a very poor grade of domestic rice; also the words "Grown in the United States" were so small and inconspicuous as to mislead or deceive the purchaser.

On April 14, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*

2568





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2569.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. H. Friedman. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF TEMPERINE.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Herman Friedman, doing business under the name of A. M. Laevison & Co., Paducah, Ky., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 9, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Illinois of a quantity of "Temperine" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Sparkling Delicious Refreshing Healthful The great temperance drink contains less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of Alcohol. Laevison's Original Temperine Non-Intoxicating Guaranteed by A. M. Laevison & Co., Paducah, Ky., Under the Foods and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. A. M. Laevison & Co. Paducah, Ky."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 20° C./4° C., 1.0095; alcohol, per cent by volume, 2.77. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels of the product bore a false and misleading statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement as set forth above was false and misleading in that the product did not contain "less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of alcohol," but contained a much greater percentage of alcohol, to wit, as much as 2.77 per cent of alcohol by volume, and the label was false and misleading in that it was calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product contained no more alcohol than one-half of 1 per cent; and further, for the reason that the label and statement was false and misleading in that the product was not "Non-Intoxicating," but contained sufficient alcohol to make it intoxicating, to wit, as much as 2.77 per cent of alcohol by volume, and said product was intoxicating, and the label was false and misleading in that it was



calculated to mislead and deceive a purchaser into the belief that the product was non-intoxicating, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained sufficient alcohol to make it intoxicating, to wit, as much as 2.77 per cent of alcohol by volume, and was in truth and in fact intoxicating.

On April 17, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*

2569



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2570.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Market. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MAPLE SYRUP.

On December 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Market, a corporation, Randolph, Vt., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Vermont into the District of Columbia of a quantity of syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Colonial Maple Syrup, prepared expressly for Woodward and Lothrop, Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids by refractometer, 64.01 per cent; sucrose, 49.26 per cent; invert sugar, 10.88 per cent; total sugar, 60.14 per cent; total ash, 0.64 per cent; Winton lead number, 1.80. This does not appear to be a high-grade syrup. The sugars indicate it to be a syrup which has undergone fermentation and has been reboiled, during which process it was burned. It was alleged in the information that the product consisted of buddy, fermented syrup, which was labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not maple syrup but was in fact a by-product of the manufacture of maple syrup and was composed in part of filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal or vegetable substance and was a product known as "buddy" syrup.

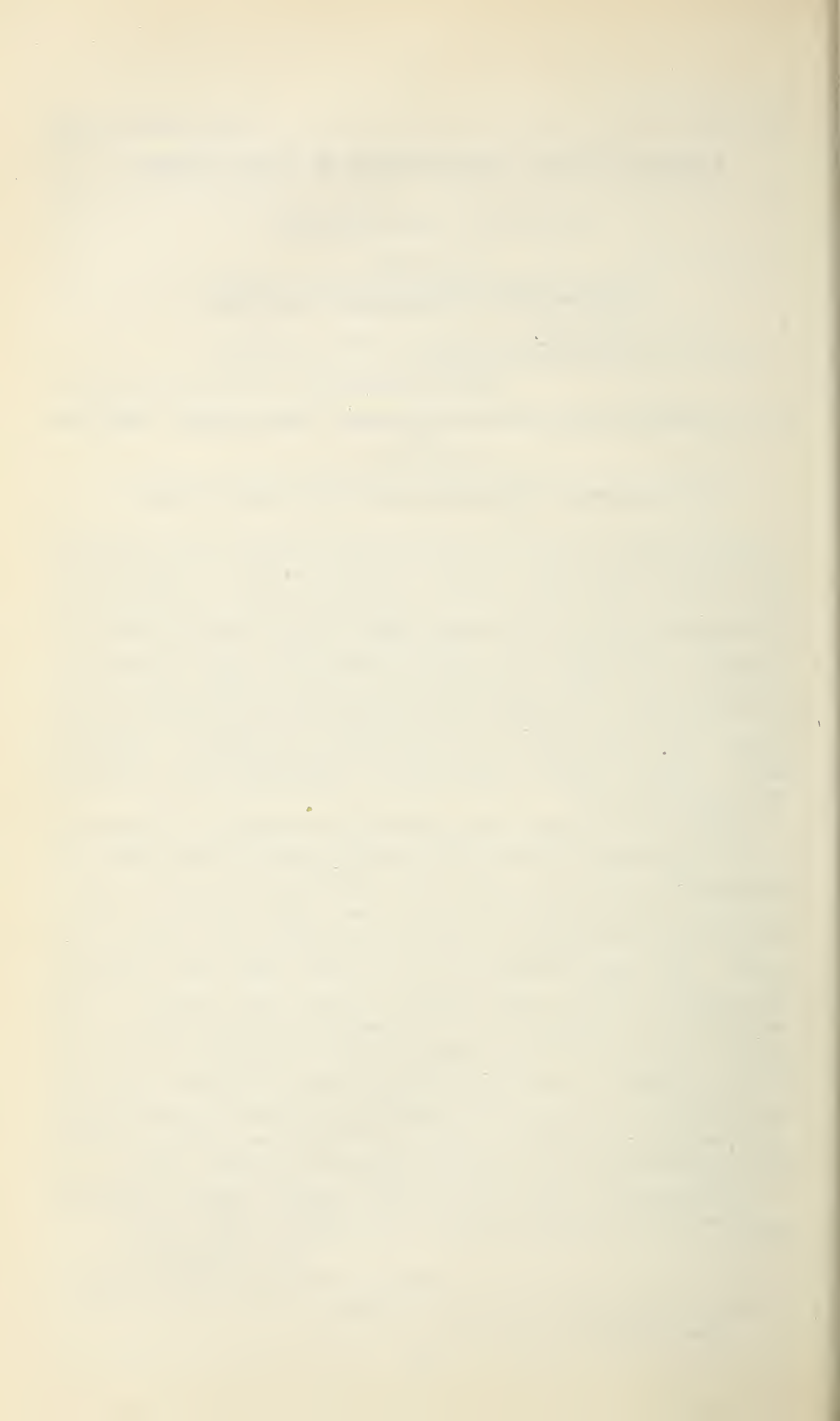
On February 25, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*

11088°—No. 2570—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2571.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Southern Cotton Oil Co. Judgment by consent. Fine, \$15 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

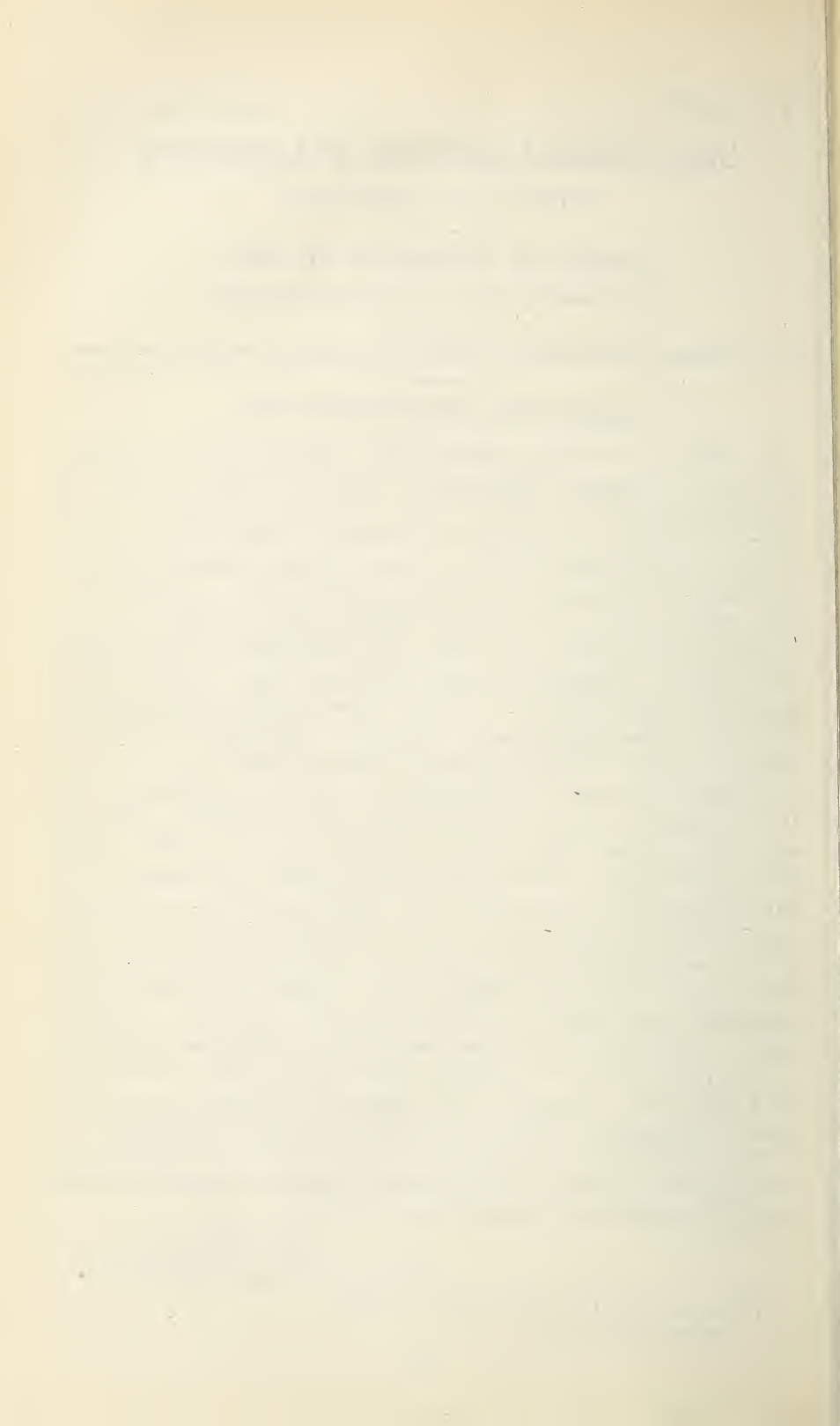
On June 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Southern Cotton Oil Co., a corporation doing business at Newport, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 5, 1911, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed analysis 100 lbs. Gross. 99 net. Protein, 38.62 to 43%, Fat 6 to 8%, Crude Fibre 8 to 12%, Carbohydrates, 24 to 28%. Made from pressed cottonseed. Humphreys-Godwin Co. Memphis, Tenn. We give and ask a 'Square Deal.'"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 6.67 per cent; ether extract, 6.46 per cent; protein, 35.31 per cent; crude fiber, 12.97 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was falsely branded as containing protein 38.62 per cent to 43 per cent, whereas, in truth and in fact, it only contained 35.31 per cent protein; and inasmuch as said product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Protein 38.62 to 43%," thereby purporting that it contained from 38.62 per cent to 43 per cent protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained only 35.31 per cent protein; and said label bore a statement which deceived regarding the product and its ingredients and which was wholly false and misleading.

On December 10, 1912, the case having come on for hearing, no formal plea was made, but judgment by consent was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs of \$14.70.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2572.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 3 Barrels Olive Oil. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold.**

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### ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL.

On May 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels of so-called olive oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by one Natale Licata, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "N. L.—78—New York—V. Cuilla, Boston, Mass."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with it, thus reducing its quality and strength.

On November 5, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after the same had been labeled "Olive oil and cottonseed oil."

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1913.*

11088°—No. 2572—13



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY

JOHN P. KENNEDY

OF

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2573.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Kellogg Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SUGAR BUTTER.

On October 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kellogg Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Keokuk, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 13, 1911, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of a quantity of sugar butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Red Crown Brand Sugar Butter Imitation Maple Flavor Manufactured by Kellogg Mfg. Co., Keokuk, Iowa. A Compound of sugars with an imitation maple flavor, one-tenth of one per cent benzoate of soda, free from injurious substances, etc."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, 89.53 per cent; sucrose, 40.00 per cent; glucose, 36.81 per cent; polarization direct at 27° C., 105.6° V.; polarization invert at 27° C., 54.0° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., 60.0° V.; ash, 1.28 per cent; sodium benzoate, 0.17 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, glucose, had been mixed and packed with it in such a manner as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a substance, to wit, glucose, had been substituted in part for the genuine article, sugar butter.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled conspicuously "Sugar butter," which statement was misleading, as the product contained glucose, which is not a normal constituent of sugar butter; and further for the reason that the statement "Sugar butter" placed in a conspicuous manner upon the label and the statement "A compound of sugars with an imitation maple

flavor" placed thereon in a very inconspicuous manner, misled or deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of pure sugar butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sugar butter but contained glucose, which is not a normal constituent of sugar butter, and the ingredients composing the compound and imitation maple flavor were not plainly stated on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "One-tenth of one per cent benzoate of soda" borne on the label thereof was misleading and deceptive, analysis showing that the product contained more than that amount of benzoate of soda, to wit, 0.17 per cent.

On April 14, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. *September 11, 1913.*

2573

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2574.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 20 Barrels Apple Base. Decree of condemnation by consent. Goods released on bond.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APPLE BASE.

On June 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of apple base remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Cotton States Fruit Products Co., Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on May 27, 1912, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "The contents of this package is made from apple juice, fortified with sugar, and guaranteed to be exempt from internal revenue tax, and to conform strictly to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act as passed by Congress June 30, 1906. Contains one tenth of one per cent sodium benzoate. National Food Products Co., Memphis, Tenn."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a fermented solution of starch sugar which had been substituted in part for apple juice, thus reducing its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was a compound, prepared from fermented starch sugar, sugar solution, an apple product, benzoate of soda, and a flavoring material, and the labels on the product did not plainly indicate that the preparation was a compound. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product contained 10.54 per cent alcohol and 0.17 per cent sodium benzoate, and the label on the product did not correctly state the amount of sodium benzoate, and also conveyed the impression that the product was non-intoxicating, when, in truth and in fact, it contained more than 10 per cent alcohol and was intoxicating.

On March 19, 1913, the Cotton States Fruit Products Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released and turned over to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$150, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

2574

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2575.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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U. S. v. Standard Flaked Food Co. Plea of *nolo contendere*. Fine, \$50.

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### MISBRANDING OF HONEY CRISPS CORN FLAKES.

On July 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Standard Flaked Food Co., a corporation, Owosso, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 13, 1911, from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana of a quantity of so-called "Honey Crisps Corn Flakes" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On packages) "Delicious Honey Crisps A Toasted Corn Flake Dainty. Prepared by the Standard Flaked Food Company, Owosso, Mich. Guaranteed by the Standard Pure Food Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Guaranty Filed with Sec'y of Agriculture Under Serial No. 5165. Each Pkge Contains from 9 to 12 ounces net weight." (On cases) "36 pkgs. Delicious Honey Crisps. A Toasted Cereal Dainty."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 5.27 per cent; ash, 4.00 per cent; protein ( $N \times 6.25$ ), 8.19 per cent; crude fiber, 0.10 per cent; fat, 0.28 per cent; nitrogen-free extract, 82.16 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 0.90 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement appearing on the label on the product was false, misleading, and deceptive to the purchaser thereof in that the product upon analysis showed and the truth and fact was that said product contained 0.9 per cent of sugar, indicating and the truth and fact was that said product contained practically no honey and it was also misbranded in that the statement on the label aforesaid, "Honey crisps," was false and misleading, as it conveyed the idea that the product contained a substantial amount of honey, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained practically no honey, and further, it was so

labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained a substantial amount of honey, whereas, in fact, it was an ordinary corn preparation containing practically no honey, and the statements so contained on the packages and cases of the product constituted a misbranding within the meaning of the law in such cases made and provided.

On September 24, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

2575





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2576.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On September 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 1, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of so-called sugar vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Made expressly for Mueller-Platt & Wheeland Co., Gold Rule Sugar Vinegar, Decatur, Ill. 49 These goods guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Law, and all its requirements."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6°/15.6° C.), 1.012; glycerol (grams per 100 cc.), 0.02; solids (grams per 100 cc.), 2.83; non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc.), 1.06; reducing sugar as invert after evaporation (grams per 100 cc.), 1.77; polarization direct at 22° C. (°V.), +4.0; ash (grams per 100 cc.), 0.30; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc. N/10 acid per 100 cc.), 5.2; total P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (mg. per 100 cc.), 6.2; total acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc.), 3.9; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc.), 0.04; H<sub>2</sub>O soluble ash (grams per 100 cc.), 0.20; H<sub>2</sub>O insoluble ash (grams per 100 cc.), 0.10; color (degrees Brewer's scale, 0.5 inch cell), 22.0; lead precipitate, light. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture of glucose, sugar, and distilled vinegars, had been mixed and packed with the product, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and that a substance, to wit, a mixture of glucose, sugar, and dis-



tilled vinegars, had been substituted in part for sugar vinegar in the product, and said article had been mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product purported to state all the ingredients and substances contained in the barrels, whereas, in truth and in fact, said labels did not state all the ingredients and substances contained therein, and said product contained a mixture of glucose, sugar, and distilled vinegars which had been added thereto, and which was not named or declared upon any label upon the product, and said product was further misbranded in that the label and statement aforesaid was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that the barrels contained pure sugar vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not contain pure sugar vinegar, but contained a mixture of sugar vinegar, distilled vinegar, and glucose, and the product was further misbranded in that the label and statement was false and misleading, in that each of the barrels was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that all of the ingredients of the product were stated in the label, and that said product was pure sugar vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the barrels contained a mixture of sugar vinegars, distilled vinegars, and glucose.

On September 12, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2577.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Kimball Bros. & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200.**

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### MISBRANDING OF LEMON PRODUCT.

On September 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Kimball Bros. & Co., a corporation, Enosburg Falls, Vt., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 1, 1911, from the State of Vermont into the State of New York, of a quantity of lemon oil, extract, or flavor, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Green Mountain Freedom and Unity brand Lemon. Oil Lemon  $3\frac{1}{2}$  %. Guaranteed by Kimball Brothers & Company, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2310, prepared by Kimball Bros. & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity ( $15.6^{\circ}$  C.), 0.8855; alcohol (per cent by volume), 69.70; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), none; oil (per cent by volume), (a) by polarization, 1.94; (b) by precipitation, 2.2; citral (per cent by weight, Hiltner), 0.202; aldehydes (Chace), 0.223 per cent; color, no artificial color found. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of oil of lemon, and did not in fact contain more than 2.6 per cent of oil of lemon.

On December 17, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2578.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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U. S. v. Allaire, Woodward & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

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### MISBRANDING OF HEADACHE TABLETS.

On July 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Allaire, Woodward & Co. (Inc.), Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 20, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, of a quantity of headache tablets which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Headache Tablets Contains Acetanilid 3 grains Never fail to help all kinds of headache. Relief prompt and pleasant. Produce no nausea. . . . Directions for use. Dose one tablet, Repeat the dose once an hour until relieved. . . . Peoria Pharmacal Co., Peoria, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 50 tablets weighed 13.957 grams; (1) acetanilid, 60.36 per cent; caffeine, 5.59 per cent. (2) Acetanilid, 60.09 per cent; caffeine, 5.49 per cent. Acetanilid per average tablet, 2.594 grains; caffeine per average tablet, 0.234 grain; shortage of acetanilid, 13.5 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement on the container of the product concerning the ingredients contained therein, to wit, the words "contains acetanilid 3 grains," was false and misleading in that it was intended to lead the purchaser to believe that each tablet contained 3 grains of acetanilid, when in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain 3 grains of acetanilid but contained, to wit, 2.594 grains per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the quantity or proportion of acetanilid was improperly declared upon the label, inasmuch as the statement "contains acetanilid 3 grains," contained on the label failed to indicate the quantity or proportion of acetanilid

per ounce as required by Regulation No. 30 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label of the product, to wit, "contains acetanilid 3 grains" relating to the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein was inconspicuously declared on the label in type smaller than 8 point brevier capitals, contrary to Regulation 17, paragraph c, of said rules and regulations.

On April 23, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

2578



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2579.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 15 Bags Corn Flour. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered sold.**

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### ADULTERATION OF CORN FLOUR.

On July 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 bags of corn flour remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Southern Railway Co., Lynchburg, Va., or the Lynchburg Steam Bakery, Lynchburg, Va., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of July, 1912, by the Charles Herenden Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Charles Herenden Mfg. Co., Extra, Chicago, Ill."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On September 11, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by the United States marshal after cancellation of the brands on the bags and notification to the public that the product was to be used for feed for stock, and not for culinary purposes.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

11100°—No. 2579—13









# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2580.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Atlantic Coast Distilling Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WHISKY.

On October 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Atlantic Coast Distilling Co., Jacksonville, Fla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 27, 1912, from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of whisky which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Southern Whiskey, from Southern Distilling Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

\* \* \* Proof 50. Alcoholic strength 25%. Pure corn whiskey reduced in proof by the addition of distilled water only. Colored with pure burnt sugar. Contains a small percentage of capsicum which doctors regard as the best stomach stimulant known."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 24.7; solids (parts per 100,000 of 100 proof alcohol), 82.4; caramel, present; capsicum, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was mixed with capsicum in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Southern Whiskey," borne in large type on the label of the product, was false and misleading, in that it conveyed to the purchaser the impression that said product was genuine whisky, of standard strength, or not less than 80 proof, when, in truth and in fact, it was a raw corn whisky reduced to 50 proof, and containing capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label thereof that the product was 50 proof and 25 per cent alcohol strength, and contained capsicum, in such an inconspicuous manner at the bottom of the label, tended to make said label misleading and deceptive to the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the fur-

ther reason that the product was branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it was labeled in large type "Southern Whiskey" so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was of standard strength or not less than 80 proof, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was only 50 proof whisky, containing capsicum, and only 24.7 per cent of alcohol.

On December 19, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

2580



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2581.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Stefano Crisafulli et al. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On August 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Stefano Crisafulli, Joseph Crisafulli, and Carmolo Arria, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Crisafulli, Arria & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 16, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Prodotti-Italiana Pure Lucca Olive Oil Olio d'Oliva Sublime Extra B. B. & Co. B. Bartolini & Co. Lucca, Toscana, Product of Italy. Pure Olive Oil for medicinal and table uses. Non plus ultra. We guarantee this Olive Oil to be absolutely pure under chemical analysis and of the finest quality. B. Bartolini & Co. Registered."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain over 50 per cent of cottonseed oil mixed with olive oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and package of the product bore the statements "Prodotti-Italiana Pure Lucca Olive Oil, Olio d'Oliva," which said statements were false and misleading in that they conveyed the impression that the product was a pure olive oil, whereas it was a mixture consisting of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40 per cent olive oil; and further, it was labeled and branded so as to deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure olive oil imported from Italy, whereas it consisted of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40

per cent olive oil, and was of domestic origin; and further, it was branded so as to convey the impression that it was a pure olive oil imported from Italy, whereas it was a mixture of approximately 60 per cent cottonseed oil and approximately 40 per cent olive oil and of domestic origin.

On November 19, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

2581



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2582.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Schallinger Produce Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On November 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Schallinger Produce Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 18, 1912, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, of a quantity of butter which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Cascade Pasteurized Butter. This Butter is made of pure Pasteurized Cream. Pasteurization destroys all bacteria and other impurities and adds materially to the keeping quality of butter. When 'Cascade' butter is placed in this air tight, germ proof carton, purity and cleanliness are assured. Cascade Pasteurized Creamery Butter. Full weight 15 oz. net, 16 oz. gross. 16 oz.—Schallinger Produce Company, Distributors, Spokane, Washington."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 13.09 per cent foam test; not process butter; boric acid, none. (Sample No. 1) Gross weight,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; tare,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; net weight, 14 ounces. (Sample No. 2) Gross weight,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; tare, 2 ounces; net weight,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. (Sample No. 3) Gross weight,  $15\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; tare,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; net weight,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. (Sample No. 4) Gross weight, 16 ounces; tare,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; net weight,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  ounces. Average net weight, 13.94 ounces; short weight, 2.06 ounces or 1.06 ounces, 12.88 per cent or 6.62 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there was marked upon each package or carton the weight of the contents thereof, to wit, "Full weight, 15 oz. net, 16 oz. gross," and "16 oz.," which labeling was false and misleading, in that the contents of said cartons upon



which such statements appeared were all less weight than so labeled, to wit, varying from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the packages were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, such labeling and branding tending to convey the impression that the contents thereof weighed 15 or 16 ounces, whereas in fact said cartons were found to contain less than the minimum weight set forth upon the packages, and said branding and labeling was false and misleading. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product was packed and placed upon the market for sale in package form, as set forth above, and the contents of each of the packages were stated in terms to contain "15 oz. net, 16 oz. gross" and "16 oz.," which said statements as set forth upon each of the packages were false and untrue, as certain of the packages with the above labeling or branding thereon were found to contain less than the minimum weight set forth thereon.

On April 14, 1913, defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$23.85.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

2582



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2583.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Barataria Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COVE OYSTERS.

On October 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Barataria Canning Co., a corporation, Biloxi, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 31, 1911, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Arkansas of a quantity of so-called cove oysters which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Seminole Brand (Picture of Indian) Cove Oysters, Packed by Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss., Packed at Biloxi, Miss. Seminole Brand Cove Oysters Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Gross weight, 375 grams; weight oyster meat, 37 grams or 1.3 ounces; weight of liquor, 264 grams or 9.3 ounces; 9 whole oysters and 1 piece present. (Sample No. 2) Gross weight, 374 grams; weight of oyster meat, 34 grams or 1.2 ounces; weight of liquor, 266 grams or 9.4 ounces; 8 whole oysters present. (Sample No. 3) Gross weight, 366 grams; weight of oyster meat, 38 grams or 1.3 ounces; weight of liquor, 256 grams or 9.0 ounces; 8 whole oysters present.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality of the oysters. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label thereof, "Cove Oysters," was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was canned oysters packed without the use of an excessive amount of water, whereas it consisted of canned oysters packed in an excessive amount of water.



On February 19, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1913.*

2583



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2584.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Barataria Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COVE OYSTERS.

On October 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Barataria Canning Co., a corporation, Biloxi, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 29, 1911, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Arkansas of a quantity of so-called cove oysters which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Seminole Brand (Picture of Indian) Cove Oysters, Packed by Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss., Packed at Biloxi, Miss. Seminole Brand Cove Oysters Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Gross weight, 366 grams; weight of oyster meat, 42 grams or 1.5 ounces; weight of liquor, 261 grams or 9.2 ounces; 9 whole oysters and 6 pieces present. (Sample No. 2) Gross weight, 360 grams; weight of oyster meat, 42 grams or 1.5 ounces; weight of liquor, 248 grams or 8.8 ounces; 11 whole oysters and 1 piece present. (Sample No. 3) Gross weight, 368 grams; weight of oyster meat, 31 grams or 1.1 ounces; weight of liquor, 268 grams or 9.4 ounces. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality of the oysters. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label thereof, "Cove Oysters," was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that the product was canned oysters packed

without the use of an excessive amount of water, whereas it consisted of canned oysters packed with an excessive amount of water.

On February 19, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

2584

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2585.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Berry Spring Lithia Water Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$20 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF LITHIA WATER.

On November 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District an information against the Berry Spring Lithia Water Co., a corporation, Providence, R. I., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 18, 1912, from the State of Rhode Island into the State of Connecticut of a quantity of so-called lithia water which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Berry Spring Lithia Water—This bottle should be laid on its side in a cool place—This bottle contains pure lithia—an excellent table water—Put up by the Berry Spring Lithia Water Co., Pawtucket, R. I., U. S. A." "Berry Spring."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ions (mg per liter): Phosphoric acid ( $\text{PO}_4$ ), 0.0; metaboric acid ( $\text{BO}_2$ ), 0.0; arsenic acid ( $\text{AsO}_4$ ), 0.0; silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), 8.0; sulphuric acid ( $\text{SO}_4$ ), 94.1; bicarbonic acid ( $\text{HCO}_3$ ), 621.9; nitric acid ( $\text{NO}_3$ ), 11.3; nitrous acid ( $\text{NO}_2$ ), 0.2; chlorin (Cl), 635.4; bromin (Br), 0.0; iodine (I), 0.0; iron (Fe) and aluminum (Al), 0.3; manganese (Mn), 0.0; calcium (Ca), 7.1; magnesium (Mg.), 1.6; potassium (K), 6.2; sodium (Na), 660.0; lithium (Li), 6.4; strontium (Sr), 0.0; oxygen (calculated) (O), 0.2. Hypothetical combinations (mg per liter): Lithium chlorid ( $\text{LiCl}$ ), 38.8; potassium chlorid ( $\text{KCl}$ ), 11.8; sodium nitrate ( $\text{NaNO}_3$ ), 15.5; sodium nitrite ( $\text{NaNO}_2$ ), 0.3; sodium chlorid ( $\text{NaCl}$ ), 984.8; sodium sulphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), 139.2; sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ), 815.5; magnesium bicarbonate ( $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ ), 9.6; calcium bicarbonate ( $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ ), 28.7; ferric oxid ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ), 0.5; silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), 8.0. Sanitary analysis (mg

per liter): Nitrogen as nitrites, 0.057; nitrogen as nitrates, 2.55; residue at 110° C., 1773; residue at 180° C., 1734; residue ignited, 1711. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, and purported by said labels to be a natural lithia water, without additions or abstractions, and not to be an artificially prepared mineral water, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a natural lithia water without additions or abstractions but there had been added to said water, as taken from said Berry Spring, lithium salt, sodium chlorid, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, and carbon dioxid, and it was an artificially prepared mineral water because of the addition of said substances, and said label bore a statement regarding the substance which was false and misleading in the particulars aforesaid.

On April 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20, with costs of \$17.51.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON. D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

2585



Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2586.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 35 Boxes of Prunes. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On July 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 35 boxes of prunes remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of M. W. Horowitz, Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about June 27, 1912, by the Standard Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 4, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1913.*

12009°—No. 2586—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2587.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 40 Boxes Apricots. Judgment of condemnation by default. Goods ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF APRICOTS.

On July 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 boxes of dried apricots remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 25, 1912, by M. Rosen, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York, via the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Thirty-two of the boxes were labeled: "25 lbs. net when packed. California Royal Apricots, Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 6739." Eight of the boxes were labeled: "25 lbs. net when packed. Apricots D Preserved with sulphur Dioxide No. 41."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part, to wit, about 60 per cent, of a filthy, decomposed, and moldy vegetable substance, which said filthy, decomposed, and moldy vegetable substance rendered the product injurious to health and unfit for human food.

On October 26, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2588.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Kellogg-Birge Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF SUGAR BUTTER.

On October 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kellogg-Birge Co., a corporation, Keokuk, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 24, 1911, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of sugar butter which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Gate City Brand Sugar Butter. Maple Flavor, Manufactured by Kellogg Mfg. Co., Keokuk, Iowa. Made from 20% Maple Syrup, 70% Cane Syrup, 10% Corn syrup. For Icings and Fillings. As a spread on warm biscuit or cakes or as a syrup by adding sufficient water to reduce it to the proper consistency. For Candy Making use the same as ordinary sugar, except use less water."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water dried in vacuo, 12.18 per cent; sucrose, 65.25 per cent; reducing sugar as invert, 12.02 per cent; glucose, 18.81 per cent; total ash, 0.38 per cent; Winton lead number, 0.69. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements "Sugar butter" and "10% Corn Syrup" borne on the label of the package were false and misleading, because, as a matter of fact, the product was not a sugar butter, but was a mixture of sugar butter and glucose, and the amount of glucose contained in said product was 18.81 per cent instead of 10 per cent, as represented in the statement appearing on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason

that the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled and branded "Sugar Butter" and "10% Corn Syrup," which form of labeling and branding was misleading and deceptive because, as a matter of fact, said product was not sugar butter, but a mixture of sugar butter and glucose or corn syrup, containing 18.81 per cent of corn syrup (commercial glucose).

On April 14, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1913.*

2588



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2589.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Keller-Lorenz Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF BOILED CIDER.

On November 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Keller-Lorenz Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 7, 1910, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, of a quantity of boiled cider which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure Boiled Cider, Manufactured by Keller-Lorenz Company, Spokane, Washington."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sodium benzoate, 0.069 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, which said label was false and misleading in that said product contained 6.9 per cent of benzoate of soda, and for the further reason that said product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it was not plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of benzoate of soda.

On April 14, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$23. 87. It will be noted that while it was charged in the information that the product contained 6.9 per cent benzoate of soda, the analysis showed the presence of 0.069 per cent.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*





Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2590.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Powell-Sanders Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### MISBRANDING OF SAGO.

On January 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Powell-Sanders Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 21, 1912, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho of a quantity of sago which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Le Roi \* \* \* Pearled Sago \* \* \* Packed by Powell-Sanders Co., Spokane, Wash. \* \* \*"

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department indicated that it consisted wholly of cassava starch. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the package containing the same bore a statement, design, and device regarding it which was false and misleading in that it was represented to be "sago" when in truth and in fact it was tapioca.

On February 14, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$23.40.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2591.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Alexander C. Castriotis and Sofocles Vocos. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CANDY.

On March 7, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Alexander C. Castriotis and Sofocles Vocos, doing business under the name and style of Syra Lukum Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 5, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of candy which was misbranded. The product was labeled, partly in the Greek language and as follows in English and French: "The Syra Lukum Co. Syra-Lukum, New York" (On other side) "Avis Pour eviter les falsificateurs cher cher sur les boites ma signature. The Syra Lukum Company." (On end) "Marque de Fabrique."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture (in vacuo at 100° C.), 13.89 per cent; sucrose (Clerget), 35.65 per cent; reducing sugars as invert (direct), 40.83 per cent; polarization direct at 20° C., +28.6; polarization invert at 20° C., -18.7; polarization invert at 87° C.,  $\pm 0.0$ ; ash, 0.03 per cent; starch, 4.22 per cent; protein, none; undetermined, 5.38 per cent; salicylic, benzoic, and boric acids, negative; formaldehyde, negative; no artificial color detected; powdered sugar (sucrose) used for a dusting powder on the product. Candies also contain a small amount of cracked almonds, which were separated before making above analysis. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it purported to be a foreign product when it was not so, but was a product made in the United States.

On April 8 and 9, 1913, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*

12011°—No. 2591—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2592.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. One Keg of Vanilla Extract. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Goods ordered sold.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On August 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one keg containing 15 gallons of vanilla extract, so called, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in the possession of the Furnival Pound Cake Co., Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on August 19, 1912, by the Greenwich Supply Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product appears not to have been labeled, but was sold as vanilla extract.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be vanilla extract, whereas in fact it was not pure vanilla extract, but contained coumarin and artificial coloring matter which were mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that substances, to wit, coumarin and artificial coloring matter, had been substituted in part for the product, and further for the reason that it had been mixed with said substances, to wit, coumarin and artificial coloring matter, whereby damage thereto and inferiority thereof were concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale as vanilla extract.

On October 4, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*





Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2593.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Hubert E. Nead. Pea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Hubert E. Nead, Pierceville, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 28, 1912, from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product was labeled on can: "H. E. Nead, Pierceville, Ind. French Bros., Cincinnati, O."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Fat (by Babcock), 3.2 per cent; total solids (by drying), 10.91 per cent; solids not fat (by drying), 7.71 per cent; nitrates in the milk, positive test; preservatives, none. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength.

On February 25, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*



Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2594.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Ralph S. Richardson. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Ralph S. Richardson, Pierceville, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 28, 1912, from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product was labeled on the can: "R. S. Richardson, Pierceville, Ind. J. H. Fielmann, Cincinnati, O"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Fat (by Babcock), 3.2 per cent; total solids (by drying), 11.12 per cent; specific gravity, 15.5° C., 10304; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.45 per cent; solids not fat, by drying, 7.92 per cent; solids not fat, by calculation, 8.25 per cent; nitrates in the milk, positive; preservatives, none. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed therewith so as to reduce its quality and strength.

On February 25, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2595.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Abraham Sapovitz and Abraham E. Sperber. Plea of nolo contendere by defendant Sapovitz. Fine, \$30. Information discontinued as to defendant Sperber.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Abraham E. Sperber and Abraham Sapovitz, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Rhode Island Vinegar Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 14, 1911, from the State of Rhode Island into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On barrel head) "Mass. State Test Distilled Vinegar Rhode Island Vinegar Manufacturing Co. 2 Pine 93-95 Dyer St., Providence R. I. Colored with Caramel 46." (Tag on barrel) "N. E. Wholesale Grocery Co., Fall River, Mass., from Rhode Island Vinegar Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), none; glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.02; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.24; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.22; reducing sugar as invert after evaporation (grams per 100 cc), 0.02; polarization direct, temperature 28° C., (°V.)  $\pm 0.0$ ; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.02; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc), 3.6; phosphoric acid, none; acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.32; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.31; fixed acid, as malic (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; lead precipitate, none; color (degrees,



brewer's scale 0.5-inch cell), 19; ratio ash to nonsugar solids, 1:11; pentosans (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; formic acid, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it purported by its label set forth above and documents in connection with said shipments to be vinegar, to wit, distilled vinegar and a solution of commercial acetic acid had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article; and for the further reason that it contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient rendering it injurious to health, to wit, formic acid. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement borne upon the label, "Distilled Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was genuine distilled vinegar, conforming to the standard for such article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute solution of commercial acetic acid containing formic acid; and further, the statement borne upon the label, "Distilled Vinegar," was false and misleading and said product was thereby labeled and branded in such manner as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, because said expression "Distilled Vinegar," reasonably represented the product to be genuine distilled vinegar, conforming to the standard of such article, but in truth and in fact it was a dilute solution of commercial acetic acid containing formic acid.

On January 18, 1913, the defendant Sapovitz entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$30. The information was discontinued as to the defendant Sperber.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*



Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2596.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Green Mountain Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.**

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### MISBRANDING OF LIMA BEANS.

On December 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Green Mountain Packing Co., a corporation, St. Albans, Vt., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 22 and 29, 1911, from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of canned lima beans which were misbranded. The product was labeled: (On original shipping case) "2 doz. #2 Green Mountain Brand Lima Beans Packed by Green Mountain Packing Co., Portland, Maine." (On retail cans taken from shipping case) "Green Mountain Brand Lima Beans. Green Mountain Packing Company, Portland, Maine. Established 1893. Packed by the Green Mountain Packing Co., St. Albans, & Northfield, Vermont."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that they were of the large California variety, quite hard, well developed, with seed coat tough and liquor more or less viscous. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label set forth above was meant to indicate that the contents of the cans were the "Green Mountain Brand of Fresh Lima Beans," whereas, in truth and in fact, they were not fresh lima beans, but were in fact dried soaked lima beans.

On February 25, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2597.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. John Fisher. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100, and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment. Sentence of imprisonment remitted upon conditions.**

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK AND CREAM.

On October 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Fisher, Newport, Ky., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 10, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio of quantities of milk and cream which were adulterated. Some of the product was labeled: (On cap) "Guaranteed Pure Milk. Please put bottles out every day." Blown in some of the bottles were the names of various firms for whom said bottles were originally made.

Bacteriological examination of six of the samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following average results: 23,550,000 organisms per cc, plain agar, after 4 days, at 25° C.; 21,650,000 organisms per cc, plain agar, after 4 days at 37° C.; 21,430,000 organisms per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 4 days, at 25° C.; 19,300,000 organisms per cc, of the acid type; 21,160,000 organisms per cc, litmus lactose gelatin, after 4 days, at 20° C.; 17,360,000 organisms per cc, of the acid type; 900,000 liquefiers per cc; *B. coli* isolated. Twenty-nine samples of milk, analyzed separately, were found to contain 10.66 to 11.35 per cent of total solids, 1.9 to 2.8 per cent of fat, and 7.96 to 8.55 per cent of solids not fat, and were all therefore either skimmed or skimmed and watered; all, moreover, contained visible sediment of dirt and filth. Five samples of alleged cream were found by analysis to contain only 12.5

per cent of milk fat and to be artificially colored with annatto. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that said milk and cream consisted in part of filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance and contained an excessive number of bacteria, including members of the *B. coli* group, which said bacteria were of the kind dangerous to human life, and said products were composed in part of decomposed, putrid, and fecal matter and were unfit for human use and consumption. It was further alleged in the information that on September 1, 1909, an information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky charging the defendant with a violation of section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that on October 18, 1909, said defendant was convicted and a judgment was rendered against him in said prosecution.

On October 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information filed in the present proceeding and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and 60 days in jail, the jail sentence being suspended on condition that the defendant keep out of the milk business.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2598.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Brechet & Richter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PIE FILLING.

On April 7, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Brechet & Richter Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 21, 1911, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Colorado of a quantity of lemon pie filling and vanilla pie filling which was adulterated and misbranded. The lemon pie filling was labeled: "Brechet & Richter's concentrated powder lemon pie filling \* \* \* Contains no preservative or harmful color, or questionable ingredient of any kind whatsoever \* \* \* Manufactured by Brechet & Richter Company, 212 Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 27403."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 9.51 per cent; sucrose, by Clerget, 14.02 per cent; polarization direct at 22.2° (°V.), +13.30; polarization invert at 23° (°V.), -5.20; polarization invert at 87° (°V.), 0.0; ash, 1.19 per cent; alkalinity of ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 25.00; acids as tartaric, 3.55 per cent; color, Naphthol Yellow S; sodium chlorid, 1.09 per cent; lemon oil, trace; tartaric acid, qualitative test, positive; citric acid, qualitative test, negative. Microscopic examination shows corn starch; lecithin P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (mg. per 100 grams), 4.10. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was mixed, colored, and stained with a coal-tar dye known as Naphthol Yellow S in a



manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "concentrated powder lemon pie filling," which appeared on the label, was false and misleading, in that by said label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a concentrated preparation of lemon, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a concentrated preparation of lemon, but was an imitation pie filling composed of and made from corn starch, sugar, and tartaric acid and colored with coal-tar dye and containing a trace of lemon oil.

The vanilla pie filling was labeled: "Brecht & Richter's concentrated powder vanilla pie filling \* \* \* Contains no preservatives or harmful odor, or questionable ingredient of any kind whatsoever, \* \* \* Manufactured by Brecht & Richter Company, 212 Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 27403."

Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau showed the following results: Moisture, 8.79 per cent; ether extract (largely fat), 0.10 per cent; sucrose, by Clerget, 13.13 per cent; polarization direct 22.4° C. (°V.), +13.00; polarization invert at 26.4° C. (°V.), -4.00; polarization invert at 87° C. (°V.), 0.00; ash, 1.33 per cent; alkalinity of ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 25.00; acidity (cc N/10 alkali per 100 grams), 10.00; sodium chlorid, 1.21 per cent; qualitative test for coumarin, negative; vanillin, 0.033 per cent; no evidence of other vanilla products such as seeds, etc. Microscopic examination shows corn starch. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, vanillin, had been substituted wholly or in part for vanilla. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "vanilla pie filling", which appeared on the label, was false and misleading, in that by said label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a product which contained vanilla as a flavoring basis, whereas, in truth and in fact, the flavoring basis of said product was vanillin, and said vanilla pie filling was further misbranded in that the statement "concentrated powder vanilla pie filling", which appeared on the label, misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was a concentrated preparation of vanilla, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained but little, if any, vanilla, and a substance, to wit, vanillin, had been substituted wholly or in part for vanilla as a flavoring basis of said product.

On April 7, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$1

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2599.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Fifty Packages of Cheese. Decree of condemnation by consent.  
Goods released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On October 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 packages of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 28, 1912, by the National Food Products Co., Brighton, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled, except the name of the consignee and pencil figures indicating the net weight of each box of the product.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that each of the packages bore figures purporting to state the net weight in pounds avoirdupois of the cheese contained therein and the total of said figures amounted to 1,008 pounds of cheese, which said figures were false and misleading in that they purported to state the net weights in pounds avoirdupois of the cheese contained in each of the packages, the total of which figures amounted to 1,008 pounds of cheese as aforesaid, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the packages did not contain the net weight of cheese which the figures thereupon purported to state, the total of which figures amounted to 1,008 pounds, but a much less amount, to wit, a total net weight of 966½ pounds of cheese.

On February 11, 1913, the said National Food Products Co., claimant, having admitted all the allegations of the libel and consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

2599



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2600.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Twenty Bags Mixed Feed. Decree of condemnation. Goods released on bond.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MIXED FEED.

On October 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 bags of mixed feed remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at the storehouse of J. M. Keen Co., New River, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 28, 1912, by the Garland Milling Co., Greensburg, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "100 lbs.—Garland—Mixed Feed—Pure Winter Wheat Product—Bran & Middlings Run Together—Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, average, 16.00 per cent, minimum, 15.25 per cent; fat, average, 4.00, minimum, 3.75; fiber, average, 8.50, maximum, 9.00. Garland Milling Co.—Greensburg, Indiana—Guaranteed by Garland Milling Co. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 13730." (Shipping tag) "J. M. Keen Co., New River, Tenn. Via Jeffersonville cars Southern Ry." (Tenn. State tax tag) "Tennessee Inspection Tax 100 pounds feed stuff. This stamp must be attached to the guaranteed analysis. T. F. Peck Com. of Agriculture. One Cent."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, whereas samples taken from five different bags examined in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department

of Agriculture, showed at least 8 per cent of wheat and oat grains, weed seeds, and stems, and that the wheat was shrunken and the material was screenings. As the product contained screenings, which reduced the quality and standard of same and had been substituted for bran and middlings, it was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the Food and Drug Act, paragraphs 1 and 2 under "Food." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label purported to tell all the constituents of the mixture, whereas the presence of wheat, oats, weed seeds, and stems in the form of screenings was not declared, and said product was therefore misbranded in violation of section 8 of the Act referred to, first general paragraph.

On November 6, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product should be delivered to said Garland Milling Co., claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1913.*



# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 2001 TO 2600.<sup>1</sup>

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 12); Drugs (p. 14).]

## FOODS.

Alfalfa meal:	N. J. No.	Big six 72 (candy):	N. J. No.
Roswell Wool & Hide Co-----	2364	Close, George, Co-----	2406
Almond extract. (See Extract, Almond.)		Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:	
Almond oil, Bitter:		Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co-----	2053
Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2377	Bitter almond oil:	
Apple-blackberry preserves:		Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2377
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co-----	2398	Blackberries:	
Apple butter:		Dunaway, H. E-----	2161
Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2363	Blackberry-apple preserves:	
Apple chops:		St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Co-----	2398
Thompson, Arthur J., Co-----	2126	Bleached flour:	
Apple jelly. (See Jelly, Apple.)		Lexington Mill & Elevator Co--	2549
Apple-strawberry preserves:		(suppl. to 722.)	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co-----	2397	Blood orange extract. (See Extract, Orange, Blood.)	
Apple vinegar compound:		Blueberries:	
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co-----	2158	Loggie, A. & R-----	2255
Apples, Dried:		Bran, Wheat:	
Bear, Saml., Sr., & Son-----	2370	Dunlop Milling Co-----	2387
Payne, H. P., & Bro-----	2369	Brownies, Chocolate candy:	
Wyant, A. K-----	2407	Hawley & Hoops-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Apricots:		Hoops, Herman L-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Emery Food Co-----	2296	Hoops, Herman W-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Rosen, W. M-----	2587	Hoops, William F-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Wood & Selick-----	2296	Buckeye brand cottonseed meal:	
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:		Buckeye Cotton Oil Co-----	2314
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co-----	2053	Butter:	
Banana extract. (See Extract, Banana.)		Bennington, Raymond-----	2334
Banana oil:		Carlisle, Charles A-----	2342
Sethness Co-----	2470	Connecticut Dairy Lunch-----	2323
Bantams, Candy:		Curtin, John-----	2323
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co-----	2118	Eastern Dispensing Co-----	2501
Barley, Feed:		Fred, Hugh W-----	2368
Brown Grain Co-----	2453	Hyatt, Clara-----	2339
Merchants Elevator Co-----	2452	Lincoln Hotel-----	2339
Van Dusen Harrington Co-----	2451	Platt's Co-----	2502
Beans:		Schallinger Produce Co-----	2582
Aylesbury Mercantile Co-----	2177	Wilson's Café-----	2368
Moore, A. R-----	2177	Candy:	
Sterling, W. H-----	2177	Castriotis, A. C-----	2591
United States Canning Co-----	2177	Syra Lukum Co-----	2591
Beans, Lima:		Vocos, Sofocles-----	2591
Green Mountain Packing Co-----	2596	Candy bantams:	
		Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co-----	2118

<sup>1</sup> For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.



## FOODS—Continued.

Candy, Big six 72 :	N. J. No.	Candy, Peerless cigars :	N. J. No.
Close, George, Co-----	2406	Ziegler, George, Co-----	2099
Candy, Chocolate :		Candy, Phoenix brand Delmore	
Hawley & Hoops-----	2357	maples :	
Hoops, Herman L-----	2357	Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2211
Hoops, Herman W-----	2357	Candy, Phoenix brand maplettes :	
Hoops, William F-----	2357	Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2208
Candy, Chocolate brownies :		Candy, Pineapple slices :	
Hawley & Hoops-----	2353, 2354, 2358	Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2192
Hoops, Herman L-----	2353, 2354, 2358	Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)	
Hoops, Herman W-----	2353, 2354, 2358	Cassia extract. (See Extract, Cas-	
Hoops, William F-----	2353, 2354, 2358	sia.)	
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks :		Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)	
Johnston, Robert A., Co-----	2084	Cheese :	
Candy, Chocolate cigarettes :		Barber, A. H., & Co-----	2432
Hawley & Hoops-----	2355	Crosby & Myers-----	2335
Hoops, Herman L-----	2355	Cudahy Packing Co-----	2560
Hoops, Herman W-----	2355	Goyer Co-----	2432
Hoops, William F-----	2355	Loeb, Sol., & Co-----	2335
Candy, Chocolate dolls :		National Food Products Co-----	2599
Hawley & Hoops-----	2356	Zucca & Co-----	2057
Hoops, Herman L-----	2356	Cheese, Cream :	
Hoops, Herman W-----	2356	Rappel, J. F., & Co-----	2441
Hoops, William F-----	2356	Cheese, Cream, Daisy :	
Candy, Chocolate perfect chocolate		Barber, A. H., & Co-----	2432
perfectione :		Goyer Co-----	2432
Wilbur, H. O., & Sons-----	2317	Cheese, Cream, Mayflower :	
Candy, Chocolate pipes :		Stevens, S. J., Co-----	2301
Hawley & Hoops-----	2358	Cherries, Dried :	
Hoops, Herman L-----	2358	Payne, H. P., & Bro-----	2369
Hoops, Herman W-----	2358	Cherries, Maraschino :	
Hoops, William F-----	2358	Dalidet, Geo., & Co-----	2328
Candy, Chocolate segars :		Delapenha, R. U., & Co-----	2328
Hawley & Hoops-----	2359, 2360, 2362	Dubreuil, E., & Fils-----	2392
Hoops, Herman L-----	2359, 2360, 2362	Cherry jelly, Wild. (See Jelly,	
Hoops, Herman W-----	2359, 2360, 2362	Cherry, Wild.)	
Hoops, William F-----	2359, 2360, 2362	Chestnuts :	
Candy, Chocolate teddy bears :		Moran, E. P-----	2371
Hawley & Hoops-----	2361	Chinese walnuts :	
Hoops, Herman L-----	2361	Castle Bros-----	2562
Hoops, Herman W-----	2361	Chocolate beans :	
Hoops, William F-----	2361	Chase, G. W., & Son Mercantile	
Candy, Chocolate whistles :		Co-----	2528
Hawley & Hoops-----	2358	Chocolate brownies (candy) :	
Hoops, Herman L-----	2358	Hawley & Hoops-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Hoops, Herman W-----	2358	Hoops, Herman L-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Hoops, William F-----	2358	Hoops, Herman W-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Candy cigars :		Hoops, William F-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co-----	2172	Chocolate candy :	
Candy, Coon faces :		Hawley & Hoops-----	2357
Ziegler, George, Co-----	2100	Hoops, Herman L-----	2357
Candy, Ghirardelli's Italian Choco-		Hoops, Herman W-----	2357
lates :		Hoops, William F-----	2357
Ghirardelli Co-----	2238	Chocolate caramel sticks (candy) :	
Candy, Honey maples :		Johnston, Robert A., Co-----	2084
Brown, Frank D-----	2055	Chocolate cigarettes (candy) :	
Sauerston & Brown-----	2055	Hawley & Hoops-----	2355
Candy, Lukoumia :		Hoops, Herman L-----	2355
Marcopoulou, A-----	2076	Hoops, Herman W-----	2355
Marcopulos, A-----	2076	Hoops, William F-----	2355
Candy, Lukum :		Chocolate dolls (candy) :	
Greek Product Importing Co-----	2070	Hawley & Hoops-----	2356
Syra Lukum Co-----	2070	Hoops, Herman L-----	2356
Candy, Maple hearts :		Hoops, Herman W-----	2356
Rigney & Co-----	2338	Hoops, William F-----	2356

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Chocolate perfecto chocolate perfection (candy):		Corn chops:	
Wilbur, H. O., & Sons.....	2317	House, R. J., & Co.....	2512
Chocolate pipes (candy):		Western Grain Co.....	2512
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Corn flakes, Honey crisps:	
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Standard Flaked Food Co.....	2575
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	Corn flour:	
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Herenden, Chas., Milling Co....	2579
Chocolate segars (candy):		Corn meal:	
Hawley & Hoops....	2359, 2360, 2362	Hopper, McGaw & Co.....	2189
Hoops, Herman L....	2359, 2360, 2362	Mountain City Mill Co.....	2418
Hoops, Herman W....	2359, 2360, 2362	Syer, C., & Co.....	2419
Hoops, William F....	2359, 2360, 2362	Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.)	
Chocolate teddy bears (candy):		Corn and oats:	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2361	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Hoops, Herman L.....	2361	Cottonseed meal:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2361	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co....	2305, 2314
Hoops, William F.....	2361	Leder Oil Co.....	2305
Chocolate whistles (candy):		Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	2571
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Cracked corn. (See Corn, Cracked.)	
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Cream:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	Cline, Philip H.....	2303
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Cullen, Kurtz E.....	2344
Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian:		Culler, William W.....	2430
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Dade, Roger L.....	2434
Chops, Apple:		Engle, John W.....	2503
Thompson, Arthur J., Co.....	2126	Fisher, John.....	2597
Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)		King, Elias D.....	2302
Cigarettes, Chocolate (candy):		Knill, Simon P.....	2372
Hawley & Hoops.....	2355	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.....	2566
Hoops, Herman L.....	2355	Richardson, Beebe Co.....	2064
Hoops, Herman W.....	2355	Southern Milk Condensing Co..	2265
Hoops, William F.....	2355	Young, Charles B.....	2504
Cigars, Candy:		Zimmerman, W. D.....	2500
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co....	2172	Cupid brand salad dressing:	
Cigars, Peerless (candy):		Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.....	2307
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099	National Pickle & Canning Co..	2307
Cinnamon essence. (See Extract, Cinnamon.)		Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.)	
Coconut:		Currents:	
Dunham Mfg. Co.....	2413	Caramandani, J., & Co.....	2341
Pacific Coconut Co.....	2389	Kelly, Clarke & Co.....	2341
Schepp, L., & Co.....	2531, 2564	Custard, Egg for:	
Color, Macaroni:		German American Specialty Co..	2465
Katzenstein, David.....	2515	Daisy cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Daisy.)	
Katzenstein, Solomon.....	2515	Delmore maples, Phoenix brand (candy):	
Star Extract Works.....	2515	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211
Compound jelly. (See Jelly, Compound.)		Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated.)	
Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.)		Dixie sweet sirup:	
Conserve, Tomato. (See Tomato conserve.)		Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....	2203
Coon faces (candy):		Dolls, Chocolate (candy):	
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2100	Hawley & Hoops.....	2356
Corn:		Hoops, Herman L.....	2356
McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co..	2209	Hoops, Herman W.....	2356
Corn, Cracked:		Hoops, William F.....	2356
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Dried apples. (See Apples, Dried.)	
Scott, S. D., & Co.....	2417	Dried cherries. (See Cherries, Dried.)	
Corn, Sugar:		Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Dried.)	
Atlantic Canning Co.....	2134	Drip sirup. (See Sirup.)	
		Drips. (See Sirup.)	
		Egg-o-let:	
		Shobe Mfg. Co.....	2478, 2479

## FOODS—Continued.

Egg for Custard:		N. J. No.	Extract, Orange—Continued.		N. J. No.
German American Specialty Co.		2465	Hickok, John N., & Son		2135
Eggs:			Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065
Redman, Nicholas T.		2247	Mayer, Emil I.		2243
Eggs, Desiccated:			Mihalovitch, Albert		2200
Meyer, H.		2086	Mihalovitch, Clarence		2200
Eggs, Dried:			Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143
Weaver, C. H., & Co.		2131	Extract, Orange, Blood:		
Eggs, Evaporated:			Cincinnati Extract Works		2243
Kilbourne, L. Bernard		2105, 2107, 2110	Mayer, Emil I.		2243
Weaver, C. H., & Co.		2105, 2107, 2110	Extract, Peach:		
Eggs, Frozen:			Sethness Co.		2470
Greenwich Egg Co.		2215	Extract, Peppermint:		
Howe, Frank M.		2385	American Products Co.		2146
Keith, H. J., Co.		2437	Bunch, Alonzo E.		2298
Lepman & Heggie		2385	Mihalovitch, Albert		2146
Essence. (See Extract.)			Mihalovitch, Clarence		2146
Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evapo- rated.)			Stern, Moses R.		2116, 2459
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evapo- rated.)			Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.		2552
Extract, Almond:			Weideman Co.		2094
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	Extract, Pineapple:		
Extract, Banana:			Webster, William A., Co.		2533
Webster, William A., Co.		2533	Extract, Pistachio:		
Extract, Cassia:			American Products Co.		2146
Cincinnati Extract Works		2241	Cincinnati Extract Works		2241
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	Mayer, Emil I.		2241
Extract, Cinnamon:			Mihalovitch, Albert		2146
Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.		2552	Mihalovitch, Clarence		2146
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:			Extract, Strawberry:		
Bertin & Lepori (Inc.)		2386	Fuchs, Herman		2495
Cincinnati Extract Works		2241	Webster, William A., Co.		2533
Crown Distilleries Co.		2378	Extract, Tonka and vanilla:		
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	Hudson Mfg. Co.		2340, 2350
Extract, Jamaica Ginger. (See Ex- tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)			Extract, Vanilla:		
Extract, Lemon:			American Products Co.		2145
American Pure Coffee & Spice			Cincinnati Extract Works		2241
Co.		2320	Durkee, E. R., & Co.		2237, 2513
Blumenthal Bros.		2047	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)		2194
Cincinnati Extract Works		2241	French, James M.		2237, 2513
Durkee, E. R., & Co.		2513	Fuchs, Herman		2494
Foote & Jenks		2559	Greenwich Supply Co.		2592
French, J. M.		2513	Hickok, John N., & Son		2135
Haynor Mfg. Co.		2103	Hudson Mfg. Co.		2340, 2467, 2468
Jaburg Bros.		2527	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065	Mayer, Emil I.		2241
Kimball Bros. & Co.		2577	Mihalovitch, Albert		2145
McNeil & Higgins Co.		2108	Mihalovitch, Clarence		2145
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143
Parker-Browne Co.		2381	Steinwender - Stoffregen Coffee		
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	Co.		2198
Serv-us Pure Food Co.		2320	Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.		2552
Webster, William A., Co.		2533	Van Duzer Co.		2162
Western Buyers Association		2248	Warner-Jenkinson Co.		2130
Extract, Lemon peel:			Extract, Vanilla, nonalcoholic:		
Hickok, John N., & Son		2135	Nonalcoholic Extract Co.		2308
Extract, Nutmeg:			Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		
Cincinnati Extract Works		2244	Hudson Mfg. Co.		2340, 2350
Fowler, J. E., Co.		2112	Extract, Violet:		
Mayer, Emil I.		2244	American Products Co.		2146
Extract, Orange:			Mihalovitch, Albert		2146
American Products Co.		2200	Mihalovitch, Clarence		2146
Cincinnati Extract Works		2243	Extract, Wintergreen:		
			Cincinnati Extract Works		2242
			Jacquin, Charles, & Cie.		2529
			Mayer, Emil I.		2242

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Fassett's golden drip sirup, cane flavor:		Gelatin:	
Farrell & Co.....	2165	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	2295
Feed meal:		St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.....	2062
Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551	Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:	
Feeds, Barley:		Ghirardelli Co.....	2238
Brown Grain Co.....	2453	Ginger extract, Jamaica. ( <i>See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.</i> )	
Merchants Elevator Co.....	2452	Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:	
Van Dusen Harrington Co.....	2451	Farrell & Co.....	2165
Feeds, Corn and oats:		Graham flour. ( <i>See Flour, Graham.</i> )	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Grenadin sirup:	
Feeds, Corn chops:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2201
House, R. J., & Co.....	2512	Theller, C. A., Co.....	2477
Western Grain Co.....	2512	Herring:	
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.....	2079
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	2571	Maul, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....	2063
Feeds, Cracked corn:		Pickert, L., Fish Co.....	2164
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Honey crisps corn flakes:	
Feeds, Kennebec mixed:		Standard Flaked Food Co.....	2575
Indiana Milling Co.....	2509	Honey maples (candy):	
Feeds, Mixed:		Brown, Frank D.....	2055
Garland Milling Co.....	2600	Sauerston & Brown.....	2055
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:		Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:	
City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171	Ghirardelli Co.....	2238
Feeds, Royal:		Jamaica ginger extract. ( <i>See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.</i> )	
Southern Fibre Co.....	2114	Jelly, Apple:	
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:		Williams Bros. Co.....	2526
Matthews, George B., & Son.....	2077	Jelly, Cherry, Wild:	
Quaker Oats Co.....	2077	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Feeds, Ship stuff:		Jelly, Compound:	
Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Feeds, Wheat bran:		Jelly, Currant:	
Dunlop Milling Co.....	2387	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Figs:		Jelly, Fruit:	
Armas, Fillipachi & Co.....	2157	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Ohio Bkg. Co.....	2087	Jelly, Lemon:	
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co....	2157	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Fish:		Jelly, Orange:	
Zucca, E.....	2427	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Fish. ( <i>See also Flat lake fish; Herring; Sardines; White fish; White lake fish.</i> )		Jelly, Peach:	
Flat lake fish:		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Maul, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co..	2063	Jelly, Raspberry:	
Flavor. ( <i>See Extract.</i> )		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Flour:		Jelly, Strawberry:	
Anthony Roller Mills.....	2315	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Blanton Milling Co.....	2396	Jelly, Vanilla:	
Galt, William M.....	2396	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	2396	Kennebec mixed feeds:	
Miller, Charles E.....	2315	Indiana Milling Co.....	2509
Shawnee Milling Co.....	2240	Ketchup. ( <i>See Tomato ketchup.</i> )	
Flour, Bleached:		Lemon extract. ( <i>See Extract, Lemon.</i> )	
Lexington Mill & Elevator Co..	2549	Lemon jelly. ( <i>See Jelly, Lemon.</i> )	
(suppl. to 722.)		Lemon oil. ( <i>See Oil, Lemon.</i> )	
Flour, Corn:		Lemon peel extract. ( <i>See Extract, Lemon peel.</i> )	
Herenden, Chas., Milling Co....	2579		
Flour, Graham:			
Allen & Wheeler Co.....	2132		
Frozen eggs. ( <i>See Eggs, Frozen.</i> )			
Fruit jelly. ( <i>See Jelly, Fruit.</i> )			



## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Lemon product:		Davis, Harry	2020
Kimball Bros. & Co.	2577	Diechhaus, Henry W.	2440
Loverin's sorghum:		Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.	2471	Eardly, Jesse	2439
Lukoumia (candy):		Ebus, Steve	2022
Marcopoulou, A.	2076	Fischer, Edward H.	2042
Marcopulos, A.	2076	Fisher, John	2597
Lukum (candy):		Foote, Roger	2024
Greek Product Importing Co.	2070	Fox, Jacob	2023
Syra Lukum Co.	2070	Frink, John	2021
Macaroni:		Froelke, Edward W.	2040
Poletti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.)	2536	Gebke, Ben	2156
Macaroni color:		Giesbert, Calvin M.	2346
Katzenstein, David	2515	Gineritaman, Michael	2015
Katzenstein, Solomon	2515	Gitlin, Abraham	2025
Star Extract Works	2515	Gitlin, Samuel	2026
Malt saccharine:		Goldstein, Samuel	2027
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2195	Grafeman Dairy Co.	2292
Maple hearts (candy):		Grawe, Bernard	2154
Rigney & Co.	2338	Greenberg, Nathan	2017
Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)		Grefe, Ernest	2276
Maple sugar sirup, Wedding break-		Grey, James B.	2016
fast cane and:		Haar, Mrs. Catherine	2287
Farrell & Co.	2205	Haar, Theodore	2259
Maples, Honey:		Hempen, Anton	2273
Brown, Frank D.	2055	Himmelstein, F.	2217
Sauerston & Brown	2055	Huelsman, August	2289
Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore		Huer, H. W.	2044
(candy):		Johnson, R. F.	2039
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2211	Kenyon, C. H.	2028
Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):		Kierle, Frank	2045
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2208	Kloekner, John	2288
Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries,		Knolhoff, Henry	2271
Maraschino.)		Knolhoff, William	2260
Mayflower cream cheese. (See		Konaszewski, Katherine	2029
Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)		Krebs, Caspar	2267
Meal. (See Alfalfa meal; Corn		Lamb, William S.	2034
meal; Cottonseed meal.)		Lampe, Frederick	2153
Meat color, Ox-aline:		Langenhorst, Margaret	2286
National Refrigerator & Butch-		Larkham, George E.	2037
ers Supply Co.	2537	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	2566
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Levine, Jacob	2036
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104, 2513	Litchnik, Harry	2035
French, James M.	2104, 2513	Luebbers, Ben	2291
Milk:		Maine, Chester S.	2030
Ablers, Herman	2284	Mane, Clem	2283
Albers, Theodore C.	2155	Mane, John	2270
Appley, Fred J.	2218	Marburger, Ed. J.	2414
Appley, James L.	2001	Michael, John	2290
Bennett, Albert F.	2004	Minsk, H.	2032
Bennett, Earl	2005	Minsk, J.	2033
Bernstein, Isaac	2006	Murray, Patrick	2031
Boratz, Jake	2002	Nead, H. E.	2593
Brown, J. F.	2216	Nieman, William	2416
Brunn, Henry	2293	Orrell, Albert	2281
Budde, Frank	2266	Ortman, Frank	2263
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	Partelo, F. Mason	2013
Burmeister, Henry	2261	Popkins, Richard N.	2435
Clark, Martin	2014	Rattner, Lemuel	2012
Coats, George D.	2019	Reader, Frederick G.	2038
Cornelius, Andrew	2343	Reinkensmeyer, Christian	2152
Cornelius, Bernard	2343	Richardson, R. S.	2594
Crandall, C. M.	2018	Richter, B. J.	2280
Dade, Charles G.	2516	Richter, William G.	2279
Davis, Mrs. Charles	2282		

## FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.		N. J. No.	Oil, Lemon :		N. J. No.
Roeckenhaus, Henry	-----	2264	Haberman, Eugene	-----	2337
Rueter, William	-----	2274	Kimball Bros. & Co	-----	2577
St. Louis Dairy Co	-----	2051	Manhattan Importing Co	-----	2337
Schindel, M. S	-----	2297	Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil. )		
Schroeder, August	-----	2275	Oil, Pineapple :		
Schulte, John, sr	-----	2262	Sethness Co	-----	2470
Schweirjohn, Anton	-----	2151	Oil, Strawberry :		
Selzer, L	-----	2010	Sethness Co	-----	2470
Simpson, William G	-----	2420	Oil, Thyme :		
Smith, Horace H	-----	2345	Rockhill & Vietor	-----	2518
Soloway, Harry	-----	2011	Vietor, Carl	-----	2518
Spihlmann, John	-----	2278	Olive oil :		
Sprehe, Gerhart	-----	2269	-----	-----	2102
Sprehe, Mrs. Henry	-----	2285	Arria, Carmelo	-----	2581
Thompson, J. E	-----	2007	Crisafulli, Arria & Co	-----	2581
Timmerman, Herman	-----	2268	De Feo, Mike	-----	2048
Trame, August	-----	2272	Derosa, Luigi	-----	2046
Tyler, Charles E	-----	2092	Fanara, Robert	-----	2160
Whitehouse, Harm	-----	2415	Gengaro & Muselli	-----	2159
Wilkel, Michael A	-----	2068	Geremia Bros	-----	2101
Wilson, William I	-----	2041	Guzzetto Bros	-----	2081
Winstein, Samuel	-----	2008	Licata, Natale	-----	2572
Zimmerman, Carl	-----	2277	Muselli, Cesare	-----	2159
Zitron, Alter	-----	2219	Mustakis, P., & Co	2497, 2498, 2499	
Milk, Condensed :			Pompeian Co	-----	2121
Richman, William	-----	2445	Scianamea, Louis	-----	2538
White Hall Condensed Milk Co	-----	2326	Sclafani Bros	-----	2393
Milk, Evaporated :			Olives :		
Bernstein, Louis	-----	2181	Alart & McGuire Co	-----	2480
Bernstein, Morris	-----	2181	Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)		
Boos, -----	-----	2181	Orange extract, Blood. (See Extract, Orange, Blood.)		
Borden's Condensed Milk Co	-----	2546	Orange jelly. (See Jelly, Orange.)		
Campbell & West	-----	2181	Oranges :		
Conybear, N. G., & Co	-----	2181	California Fruit Growers Exchange	-----	2454
Lau, H. P., Co	-----	2546	Central California Citrus Exchange	-----	2384
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co	-----	2142	Drake Citrus Association	-----	2384
Richardson, Beebe Co	-----	2064	Highgrove Associated Fruit Exchange	-----	2491
Sharpless, P. E., Co	2457, 2458, 2460		Lindsay Fruit Association	-----	2384
Mincemeat :			Porterville Citrus Association	-----	2384
Marvin, W. H., Co	-----	2069	Redlands Mutual Orange Co	-----	2547
Molasses :			Stewart Fruit Co	-----	2384
Gordon Syrup Co	-----	2122	Tulare County Citrus Exchange	-----	2384
Native purity pure maple sirup :			Oranges, Crushed :		
Johnson, F. N., Co	2331, 2333		Klein, E. L	-----	2422
Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nutmeg.)			Orange Canning Co	2422, 2510	
Nutmegs :			Weisenburger, A. L	-----	2510
Farrington & Whitney	-----	2329	Wolpert & Davis	-----	2510
Mason, E. A	-----	2329	Ox-aline meat color :		
Nuts :			National Refrigerator & Butchers' Supply Co	-----	2537
Drury, E. T., & Co	-----	2484	Oysters :		
Reiter, A., & Co	-----	2483	Barataria Canning Co	2583, 2584	
Oats, No. 2 mixed :			Beaufort Little Neck Clam Co	2316	
City Hay & Grain Co	-----	2171	Bryant, John	-----	2249
Oats and corn :			Caulk, George R	-----	2488
Ohio Hay & Grain Co	-----	2168	Frazer, Alexander, Co	2382, 2482	
Oil, Banana :			Hand, C. W	-----	2486
Sethness Co	-----	2470			
Oil, Bitter almond :					
Dodge & Olcott Co	-----	2377			
2600					



## FOODS—Continued.

Oysters—Continued.		N. J. No.	Preserves, Blackberry-apple:		N. J. No.
Harris & Compton	-----	2485	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		
Hayden, E. H.	-----	2113	Co.	-----	2398
Howlett, Michael P.	-----	2190	Preserves, Strawberry-apple:		
Loockerman, C. A.	-----	2489	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		
Lowden, George W., Co.	-----	2095	Co.	-----	2397
Martin, O.	-----	2327	Prunes:		
Potter, E. H.	-----	2316	Atlas Preserving Co.	-----	2150
Potter, G. D.	-----	2316	Kickabush Grocery Co.	-----	2294
Twilley, William	-----	2111	Merchants & Miners Transporta-		
Pancake brand sirup:			tion Co.	-----	2144
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	-----	2085	Standard Importing Co.	-----	2586
Pancake drip:			Pulp, Tomato. (See Tomato pulp.)		
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	-----	2318	Raspberries:		
Paprika:			Sanfacon, Florent.	-----	2223
Farrington & Whitney	-----	2319	Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Rasp-		
Frank Tea & Spice Co.	-----	2204	berry.)		
Paste, Tomato. (See Tomato paste.)			Rice:		
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)			Allen Bros. Co.	-----	2379
Peach jelly. (See Jelly, Peach.)			Kellogg Manufacturing Co.	-----	2568
Peas:			Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)	-----	2097
Kokomo Canning Co.	-----	2074	Royal feed:		
Thorndike & Hix	-----	2050	Southern Fiber Co.	-----	2114
Wabash Canning Co.	-----	2175	Saccharine, Malt:		
Peerless cigars (candy):			Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	-----	2195
Ziegler, George, Co.	-----	2099	Sago:		
Pepper:			Powell-Sanders Co.	-----	2590
Arbuckle Bros.	-----	2078	Salad dressing, Cupid brand:		
Frank, Charles.	2098 (suppl. to 835)		Dodson-Braun Manufacturing		
Frank, Emil.	2098 (suppl. to 835)		Co.	-----	2307
Frank, Jacob.	2098 (suppl. to 835)		National Pickle & Canning Co.	-----	2307
Jewett Bros. & Jewett.	-----	2078	Salad dressing and meat sauce:		
Peppermint essence. (See Extract, Peppermint.)			Durkee, E. R., & Co.	-----	2104, 2513
Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.)			French, James M.	-----	2104, 2513
Phoenix brand Delmore maples (candy):			Salmon:		
Reinhart & Newton Co.	-----	2211	Pacific American Fisheries Co.	-----	2400
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy):			Salt:		
Reinhart & Newton Co.	-----	2208	Liverpool Salt & Coal Co.	-----	2391, 2446
Phoenix confections:			Sardines:		
Reinhart & Newton Co.	-----	2192	Brown, E. W., Co.	-----	2556
Pickles, Sweet:			Clark, L. D., & Sons	-----	2556
Pyles, John T. D.	-----	2324	Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co.	-----	2251, 2325
Pie filling:			Columbian Canning Co.	-----	2556
Brechet & Richter Co.	-----	2598	Schumacher special horse feed:		
Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.)			Matthews, George B., & Son	-----	2077
Pineapple oil:			Quaker Oats Co.	-----	2077
Sethness Co.	-----	2470	Scudder's Canada sirup:		
Pineapple slices (candy):			Scudder Syrup Co.	-----	2473
Reinhart & Newton Co.	-----	2192	Segars, Chocolate (candy):		
Pipes, Chocolate (candy):			Hawley & Hoops	-----	2359, 2360, 2362
Hawley & Hoops	-----	2358	Hoops, Herman L.	-----	2359, 2360, 2362
Hoops, Herman L.	-----	2358	Hoops, Herman W.	-----	2359, 2360, 2362
Hoops, Herman W.	-----	2358	Hoops, William F.	-----	2359, 2360, 2362
Hoops, William F.	-----	2358	Sirup, Cane, Wild forest brand:		
Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)			Johnson, F. N., Co.	-----	2332, 2333
Plums:			Sirup, Corn:		
Oceana Canning Co.	-----	2178	Scully, D. B., Co.	-----	2383
Polar bear brand sirup:			Sirup, Corn and cane:		
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.	-----	2085	Long Syrup Refining Co.	-----	2390
			Mason-Ehrman Co.	-----	2390
			Sirup, Dixie sweet:		
			Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)	-----	2203
			Sirup, Drips:		
			Long Syrup Refining Co.	-----	2390
			Mason-Ehrman Co.	-----	2390

## FOODS—Continued.

Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor: N. J. No.		Sugar corn: N. J. No.	
Farrell & Co-----	2165	Atlantic Canning Co-----	2134
Sirup, Grenadin:		Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2201	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co-----	2053
Theller, C. A., Co-----	2477	Teddy bears, Chocolate (candy):	
Sirup, Maple:		Hawley & Hoops-----	2361
Bay State Maple Syrup Co-----	2525	Hoops, Herman L-----	2361
Graby, Augustus-----	2429	Hoops, Herman W-----	2361
Marx, M. A-----	2429	Hoops, William F-----	2361
Tice, Claudius M-----	2525	Thyme, Oil of:	
Vermont Maple Sugar Makers'		Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518
Market-----	2570	Vietor, Carl-----	2518
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:		Tomato conserve:	
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	Coroneos Bros-----	2490
Sirup, Maple, Native purity pure:		Tomato ketchup:	
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2331, 2333	Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)-----	2196
Sirup, Maple, Wild forest brand:		Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co-----	2187
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2332, 2333	Edler, Fred C-----	2522
Sirup, Pancake brand:		Flaccus, E. C., Co-----	2049
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Grant, H. E-----	2257
Sirup, Pancake drip:		Huss-Edler Preserve Co-----	2522,
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2318		2523, 2561
Sirup, Polar bear brand:		Indiana Tomato Seed Co-----	2257
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Keokuk Pickle Co-----	2423, 2563
Sirup, Scudder's Canada:		McMechen Preserving Co-----	2167
Scudder Syrup Co-----	2473	National Pickle & Canning Co--	2311,
Sirup, Sorghum:			2312, 2423, 2521, 2563
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2080, 2471	Neosho Canning Co-----	2461
Sirup, Squirrel brand table:		Schwabacher Bros. & Co-----	2148
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231	Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2176, 2351
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Tomato paste:	
Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and		Kansas Canning Co-----	2487
maple sugar:		Philadelphia Pickling Co-----	2456
Farrell & Co-----	2205		(suppl. to 1744)
Sirup, White clover drips:		Tomato pulp:	
National Mfg. Co-----	2542	Cooke Shanawolf Co-----	2214
Sirup, Wild forest brand:		Crothersville Canning Co-----	2233
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2330	Foote, D. E., & Co-----	2442
Sorghum, Loverin's:		Gypsum Canning Co-----	2119
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2471	Knightstown Conserve Co--	2120, 2124
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sor-		Martin & Lehr-----	2322
ghum.)		Philadelphia Pickling Co-----	2496
Spinach:		Seneca, S. J-----	2508
Farren, J. S., & Co-----	2206	Seymour Canning Co-----	2233
Squirrel brand table sirup:		Summers, Chas. G., & Co-----	2555
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231	Tomato sauce:	
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Da Prato, Angelo-----	2127
Stock feed. (See Feeds.)		Tomatoes:	
Strawberries, Preserved:		Assau, W. F., Canning Co.	
Malcolm, J. B., & Co-----	2163	(Inc.)-----	2197
Morey Mercantile Co-----	2163	Berkman, Aaron-----	2245
Strawberry-apple preserves:		Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)-----	2174
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Roberts Bros-----	2067, 2202
Co-----	2397	South Lebanon Preserving Co--	2300
Strawberry extract. (See Extract,		Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2245
Strawberry.)		Tonka and vanilla extract. (See Ex-	
Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Straw-		tract, Tonka and vanilla.)	
berry.)		Turpentine:	
Strawberry oil:		Bang, Charles-----	2506
Sethness Co-----	2470	Barclay Naval Stores Co-----	2507
Succotash:		De Forest, S. V. B-----	2507
Augusta Canning Co-----	2212	Emaus, C. C-----	2507
Sugar butter:		Southern States Turpentine Co--	2450
Kellogg Manufacturing Co-----	2573	U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil	
Kellogg-Birge Co-----	2588	Co-----	2109

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)		Violet extract. (See Extract, Violet.)	
Vanilla jelly. (See Jelly, Vanilla.)		Walnuts, Chinese:	
Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		Castle Bros.....	2562
Vinegar:		Wedding breakfast cane & maple sugar sirup:	
Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works.....	2553	Farrell & Co.....	2205
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	2524, 2545	Wheat:	
Central City Pickle Co.....	2220, 2236	Lull, Charles R.....	2125
Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.....	2185, 2530, 2532	Metzler, Claudius E.....	2125
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	2093, 2399	Mueller, E. B., & Co.....	2125
Henning, William, Co.....	2083	Wheat bran:	
Hughes, R. M., & Co.....	2388	Dunlop Milling Co.....	2387
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works.....	2576	Whistles, Chocolate (candy):	
Morgan-Abbot-Barker Co.....	2505	Hawley & Hoops.....	2358
New England Vinegar Works..	2514	Hoops, Herman L.....	2358
Ohio Cider Vinegar Co.....	2464	Hoops, Herman W.....	2358
Place, M. H. & M. S.....	2170, 2492	Hoops, William F.....	2358
Rhode Island Vinegar Mfg. Co..	2595	White clover drips:	
Rowse, A. E.....	2514	National Mfg. Co.....	2542
Ryrie, George M., & Co.....	2545	White fish:	
Sapovitz, Abraham.....	2595	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co..	2063
Schloss Crockery Co.....	2061	White lake fish:	
Sperber, A. E.....	2595	Dickman, O. H., & Co.....	2412
Spielman Bros. Co....	2469, 2472, 2474	Wild cherry jelly. (See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Vinegar compound, Apple:		Wild forest brand syrup:	
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.....	2158	Johnson, F. N., Co....	2330, 2332, 2333
		Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.)	

## BEVERAGES.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Absinthe:		Benedittina:	
Arrow Distilleries Co.....	2403	Bertin & Lepori.....	2405
Apple base:		Berry Spring lithia water:	
Cotton States Fruit Products Co.....	2574	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co..	2585
Apple brandy. (See Brandy, Apple.)		Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)	
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Blackberry flavored juice:	
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		Mihalovitch Co.....	2056
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Brandy:	
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Cropper, Francis, Co.....	2449
Bavarian malt extract:		Brandy, Apple:	
Helm, Ferd, Brewing Co.....	2258	Old Spring Distilling Co.....	2253
Imperial Brewing Co.....	2258	Brandy, Peach:	
Kansas City Breweries Co.....	2258	Moyse Bros.....	2066
Beer:		Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Burgundy.)	
Monumental Brewing Co.....	2073	Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):	
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:		Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Wheeling Specialty Co..	2182, 2183, 2184
Wheeling Specialty Co..	2182, 2183, 2184	Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)	
Beer, Dove brand:		Cherry cordial, Wild. (See Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)	
Gerst, William, Brewing Co....	2227	Cherry, Wild, phosphate:	
Beer, Lithia:		Spencer, L. G.....	2115
Suffolk Brewing Co.....	2543	Thompson Phosphate Co.....	2115
Beer, Pilsener style:		Cherry, Wild, stock:	
Obermeyer & Liebmann.....	2229	Crown Cordial & Extract Co..	2304
Beer, Temperance:		Chicory:	
Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co.....	2466	Muller, E. B., & Co.....	2058

## BEVERAGES—Continued.

Chicory and coffee compound: N. J. No.		Grape juice—Continued. N. J. No.	
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co	2180	Fredonia Wine Co	2054
Chocolate, Soluble:		Wilbur, Henry T	2054
Hance Bros. & White	2348	Wilbur, Katherine C	2054
Cider:		Hiccure mineral water:	
Keller-Lorenz Co	2589	Hiccure Mineral Water Co	2380
Claret wine. (See Wine, Claret.)		Panabaker, P. F	2380
Cocoa:		Honey, gin, and orange:	
Hance Bros. & White	2348	Furst Bros	2239
Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:		Juniper berry gin:	
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co	2186	Quinine Whisky Co	2519
Coffee:		Kafeka:	
Aragon Coffee Co	2179	Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co	2493
Arndt, Christian	2128	Koko:	
Bleecker, Rutger & Co	2455	Hance Bros. & White	2348
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co	2210	Kummel:	
Guatemala Coffee Co	2433	Bettman-Johnson Co	2309
Harrison, John W	2179	Mihalovitch Co	2138
Hinz, F. W., & Son	2250	La Margarita en Loeches water:	
Ouerbacher Coffee Co	2128	Schierer, Henry	2173
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co	2128	Lithia beer:	
Stoffregan, Charles	2128	Suffolk Brewing Co	2543
Coffee and chicory compound:		Lithia water, Berry Spring:	
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co	2180	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co	2585
Cognac. (See Wine, Cognac.)		Malt extract, Bavarian:	
Cordial, Apricot:		Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co	2258
Bastheim, A	2089	Imperial Brewing Co	2258
Fisher, F. V	2089	Kansas City Breweries Co	2258
Gottstein, M. & K	2089	Malt nutritine:	
Cordial, Blackberry:		Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn	2310
Bastheim, A	2137	Malt tonic:	
Bettman-Johnson Co	2221	Coburg, John L	2235
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)	2193	Mineral water, Hiccure:	
Fisher, F. V	2137	Hiccure Mineral Water Co	2380
Gottstein, M. & K	2137	Panabaker, P. F	2380
Hollander, Frances	2060	Nutromalt:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co	2347	Henderson Brewing Co	2520
Cordial, Cherry, Wild:		Orange, Honey, gin and:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co	2347	Furst Bros	2239
Cordial, Fruits and flowers:		Orangeade:	
Weldeman Co	2094	Cropper, Francis, Co	2448
Cordial, Tom and Jerry:		Orangeade sirup:	
Luyties Bros	2462	Blanke-Baer Chemical Co	2421
Crazy mineral water:		Peach brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.)	
Crazy Wells Water Co	2224	Phillips' digestible cocoa:	
Dove brand beer:		Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co	2186
Gerst, William, Brewing Co	2227	Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Spencer, L. G	2115
Fruit juice:		Thompson Phosphate Co	2115
Daggett, F. L., Co	2071	Pilsener style beer:	
Fruits and flowers cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Obermeyer & Liebmann	2229
Gin:		Red dragon seltzer:	
Bertin & Lepori	2405	Asquith, George D	2246
Corning & Co	2373	Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co	2374	Seltzer, Red dragon:	
Gin, and orange, Honey:		Asquith, George D	2246
Furst Bros	2239	Shaco-Kauphy:	
Gin, Juniper berry:		Angell, S. H., & Co	2139
Quinine Whisky Co	2519	Craven, McDonough	2139
Grape juice:		Sirup, Orangeade:	
Clarke, W. E., Co	2054	Blanke-Baer Chemical Co	2421



## BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Sirup, Tamarind:		Water, La Margarita en Loeches:	
Finora & Co.-----	2052	Schierer, Henry-----	2173
Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):		Water, Sun-ray:	
Bachman, H. E.-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Sun-Ray Water Co.-----	2481
Wheeling Specialty Co.-----	2182,	Whisky:	
	2183, 2184	Arey, D. L., Distilling Co.-----	2557
Sun-ray water:		Atlantic Coast Distilling Co.-----	2580
Sun-Ray Water Co.-----	2481	Southern Distilling Co.-----	2580
Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)		Strasburger & Co.-----	2537
Temperance beer:		Wild cherry cordial. (See Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)	
Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co.-----	2466	Wild cherry stock:	
Temperine:		Crown Cordial & Extract Co.-----	2304
Friedman, H.-----	2569	Wine, Burgundy:	
Laevison, A. M., & Co.-----	2569	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.)-----	2096
Tom and Jerry cordial:		Wine, Champagne:	
Luyties Bros.-----	2462	Dubreuil, E., & Fils.-----	2392
Tonic, Malt:		French-Italian Wines, Liquors & Cordials Importing Co.-----	2517
Coburg, John L.-----	2235	Giachino, Joseph.-----	2517
Vodka:		Wine, Claret:	
Bosak, Michael.-----	2256	French-American Wine Co.-----	2088
Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.-----	2166	Ryckman, G. E., Wine Co.-----	2401
Katz, L. B.-----	2225, 2349	Wine, Cognac:	
Russian Monopole Co.-----	2225, 2226,	Giachino, Joseph.-----	2517
	2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2252, 2254,	French-Italian Wines, Liquors & Cordials Importing Co.-----	2517
	2256, 2349, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411	Wine, Scuppernong:	
Shulman, S.-----	2252, 2254	Schmidt, Jr., A., & Bro. Wine Co.-----	2404, 2447
Water, Crazy mineral:		Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	2402
Crazy Water Wells Co.-----	2224		

## DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Benzaldehyde oil:	
Case, Ensley J.-----	2188	Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377
Case, George W.-----	2188	Bitter almond oil:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365	Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395	Bitters, Fernet-extra:	
Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2188	Bertin & Lepori.-----	2405
Weinkauff, Jacob.-----	2188	(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:	
Acetanilid and caffen compound tablets:		Cordial-Panna Co.-----	2075
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2366	Bitters, Hamburg stomach:	
Acetanilid and sodium tablets:		Weideman Co.-----	2094
Upjohn Co.-----	2313,	Bitters, Litthauer stomach:	
	suppl. to 2313	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.-----	2207
Anise oil:		Bitters, Pale orange:	
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2539	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2199
Anti-pain powders:		Bitters, Pepsin magen:	
Dexter, Charles H.-----	2548	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2222
Apples, Colocynth:		Caffen citrate tablets:	
Peek & Velsor.-----	2438	Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365
Velsor, Joseph A.-----	2438	Caffen tablets:	
Velsor, Joseph H.-----	2438	Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395
Beef, wine, and coca:		Caffen and acetanilid compound tablets:	
Case, Ensley J.-----	2213	Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2366
Case, G. W.-----	2213	Cajuput oil:	
Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2213	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.-----	2147
Weinkauff, J.-----	2213	Ungerer & Co.-----	2544
Belladonna leaves:		Cassia oil:	
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.-----	2091	Rockhill & Vietor.-----	2072
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2540
Bennett Medicine Co.-----	2106	Vietor, Carl L.-----	2072

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Celery-vesce :		Hydrogen peroxid :	
Century Chemical Co.....	2565	Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558
Vanatta, James.....	2565	Iodin, Tincture of :	
Chewing gum. ( <i>See</i> Gum, Chewing.)		Asquith, G. D.....	2444
Cloves, Oil of :		Bronaugh, A. T.....	2426
Crandall Pettee Co.....	2476	Butler & Field.....	2463
Coca, Beef, wine, and :		Field, William C.....	2463
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Krick, J. Louis.....	2424
Case, G. W.....	2213	Morgan Bros.....	2425
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Robey's Pharmacy.....	2431
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Iron, Elixir :	
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr.		Afleck, P. G.....	2428
Pusheck's :		Iron iodid sirup :	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Webster, William A., Co.....	2534
Cold tablets :		Jamaica ginger essence. ( <i>See</i> Gin-	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2394	ger, Jamaica, essence.)	
Colocynth apples :		Lavender flowers oil :	
Peek & Velsor.....	2438	Horner, James B.....	2129
Velsor, Joseph A.....	2438	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133
Velsor, Joseph H.....	2438	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2541
Coriander oil :		Lavender oil :	
Horner, James B.....	2475	Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2535
Damiana :		Linseed oil :	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	2375	Duluth & Superior Linseed	
Drug habit cure :		Works.....	2149
Richie Co.....	2554	Gatlin Manufacturing Co.....	2336
Stephens, J. L., Co.....	2511	Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149
(suppl. to 1891)		Litthauer stomach bitters :	
Eau de quinine hair tonic :		Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567	Marchand's peroxid of hydrogen :	
Elixir iron :		Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558
Afleck, P. G.....	2428	Monte Christo rum and quinine for	
Essence, Jamaica ginger :		the hair :	
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Edelstein, Albert.....	2321
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321
Fernet-extra (bitters) :		Nitroglycerin tablets :	
Bertin & Lepori.....	2405	Case, Ensley J.....	2188
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters) :		Case, George W.....	2188
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Flint, Eaton, & Co.....	2365
Freckeleater :		Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059
Baker-Wheeler Mfg. Co.....	2443	Neisler, Irwin, & Co.....	2306
Freckeleater Co.....	2443	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188
Ginger, Jamaica, essence :		Upjohn Co.....	2299,
Farris, W. S.....	2169	suppl. to 2299	
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188
Gum, Chewing :		Nux vomica tablets :	
American Chicle Co.....	2352	Case, Ensley J.....	2191
Gum tragacanth :		Case, G. W.....	2191
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	2436	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2191
(suppl. to 1881)		Weinkauff, J.....	2191
Hair, Rum and quinine for the :		Oil, Anise :	
Edelstein, Albert.....	2321	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2539
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321	Oil, Benzaldehyde :	
Hair tonic, Eau de quinine :		Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377
Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567	Oil, Bitter almond :	
Hamburg stomach bitters :		Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377
Weideman Co.....	2094	Oil, Cajuput :	
Headache capsules :		Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147
Fossett, E. S.....	2550	Ungerer & Co.....	2544
Freeman Pharmacal Co.....	2550	Oil, Cassia :	
Headache powders :		Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072
Dexter, Charles H.....	2548	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2540
Headache tablets :		Vietor, Carl L.....	2072
Allaire, Woodward & Co.....	2578	Oil, Cloves :	
Peoria Pharmacal Co.....	2578	Crandall Pettee Co.....	2476



## DRUGS—Continued.

Oil, Coriander:	N. J. No.	Rosemary flowers oil:	N. J. No.
Horner, James B.-----	2475	Horner, James B.-----	2141
Oil, Lavender:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.-----	2123
Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2535	Rum and quinin for the hair:	
Oil, Lavender flowers:		Edelstein, Albert.-----	2321
Horner, James B.-----	2129	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.-----	2321
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.-----	2133	Salol tablets:	
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2541	Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395
Oil, Linseed:		Sassafras oil:	
Duluth & Superior Linseed		Ungerer & Co.-----	2136
Works-----	2149	Sirup, Iron iodid:	
Gatlin Mfg. Co.-----	2336	Webster, William A., Co.-----	2534
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.-----	2149	Sodium salicylate tablets:	
Oil, Rosemary flowers:		Flint, Eaton, & Co.-----	2365
Horner, James B.-----	2141	Sodium and acetanilid tablets:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.-----	2123	Upjohn Co.-----	2313,
Oil, Sassafras:		suppl. to	2313
Ungerer & Co.-----	2136	Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Oil, Thyme:		Weideman Co.-----	2094
Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518	Stomach bitters, Litthauer:	
Vietor, Carl-----	2518	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.-----	2207
Opium, Tincture of, deodorized:		Stramonium leaves:	
Flint, Eaton, & Co.-----	2367	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.-----	2090
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395	Strychnin:	
Orange bitters, Pale:		Affleck, P. G.-----	2428
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2199	Strychnin sulphate tablets:	
Pale orange bitters:		Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2199	Thyme, Oil of:	
Pepsin magen bitters:		Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2222	Vietor, Carl-----	2518
Peroxid of hydrogen:		Tincture of iodine. (See Iodin, Tinc-	
Drevet Mfg. Co.-----	2558	ture of.)	
Phenacetin tablets:		Tragacanth, Gum:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395	Hopkins, J. L., & Co.-----	2436
Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment		(suppl. to 1881.)	
No. 12:		Wine and coca, Beef:	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.-----	2117	Case, Ensley J.-----	2213
Quinin:		Case, G. W.-----	2213
Affleck, P. G.-----	2428	Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2213
Quinin sulphate tablets:		Weinkauff, J.-----	2213
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365	Witch-hazel:	
Quinin and rum for the hair:		Tunkhannock Distilling Co.-----	2140
Edelstein, Albert-----	2321	Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.-----	2321	Bennett Medicine Co.-----	2106

Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2601.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. George F. Schutt. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On March 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against George F. Schutt, doing business under the name and style of the Ebbitt House Café, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1912, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was not labeled, but was sold as butter.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Refraction, 52.3 at 40° C.; Reichert Meissl No., 0.55; Halphen test for cottonseed oil, positive. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarine, had been substituted in whole or in part for the genuine article, namely, butter. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, namely, butter.

On March 15, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

12012°—No. 2601—13





Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2602.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Clark W. Earll. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clark W. Earll, doing business under the name of Earll Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 27, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Earll's Tomato Catsup Contains 1-10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda. Earll Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Said sample contains the following number of organisms approximately: Mold filaments present in 38 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeast and spores, about 100 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, and bacteria about 300,000,000 per cubic centimeter. Sample is too high in bacteria and yeasts. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance, said product containing mold filaments and also yeasts and spores about 100 per one-sixtieth millimeter, and also containing about 300,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

On April 3, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

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25. The Human Spleen, by J. H. R. Murray	1
26. The Human Pancreas, by J. H. R. Murray	1
27. The Human Gallbladder, by J. H. R. Murray	1
28. The Human Duodenum, by J. H. R. Murray	1
29. The Human Jejunum, by J. H. R. Murray	1
30. The Human Ileum, by J. H. R. Murray	1
31. The Human Cecum, by J. H. R. Murray	1
32. The Human Sigmoid, by J. H. R. Murray	1
33. The Human Rectum, by J. H. R. Murray	1
34. The Human Anus, by J. H. R. Murray	1
35. The Human Skin, by J. H. R. Murray	1
36. The Human Hair, by J. H. R. Murray	1
37. The Human Nails, by J. H. R. Murray	1
38. The Human Fingers, by J. H. R. Murray	1
39. The Human Toes, by J. H. R. Murray	1
40. The Human Feet, by J. H. R. Murray	1
41. The Human Hands, by J. H. R. Murray	1
42. The Human Arms, by J. H. R. Murray	1
43. The Human Legs, by J. H. R. Murray	1
44. The Human Torso, by J. H. R. Murray	1
45. The Human Neck, by J. H. R. Murray	1
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Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2603.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Forty Barrels Vinegar. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered sold.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On October 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Ranney Davis Mercantile Co., Arkansas City, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 30, 1912, by the O. L. Gregory Vinegar Co., Paris, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Thirty barrels of the product were labeled: "Ranney Davis Mercantile Company, distributors, Arkansas City, Kansas, sweet clover brand pure cider vinegar." Ten barrels were labeled: "Ranney Davis Mercantile Co., distributors, Arkansas City, Kans., Clover Brand Pure Cider Vinegar." Each of the ten barrels contained three dozen bottles of the product which were labeled: "Sweet clover brand pure cider vinegar, bottled for the Ranney Davis Merc. Co., Arkansas City, Kansas."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was a distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid and added ash material, thereby reducing the quality and strength of said so-called vinegar, and it was composed wholly or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid and added ash material in violation of section 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Food and Drugs Act of June



30, 1906. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the quotations worded and designed on the labels of the product conveyed the impression that it was pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was wholly or in part a distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid to which ash material had been added, and said quotations, wording, and designs on the labels were calculated to mislead the purchaser, and were therefore false and misleading.

On March 11, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded, and it was ordered that said product should be sold by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

2603



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2604.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

---

**U. S. v. Ten Barrels Scuppernong Wine. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered sold.**

---

### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINE.

On November 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of ten barrels containing 720 bottles of so-called scuppernong wine remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Max Gordon, Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On barrels) "Special Scuppernong Boquet." (On bottles) main label "Special Wine. Belle of the Valley. Scuppernong Boquet. Delaware and Scuppernong Blend, ameliorated with Sugar Solution." (Neck label) "Guaranteed by the Sweet Valley Wine Company under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Special."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be a scuppernong wine, for which pomace wine and other wines had been substituted for scuppernong wine, and with which scuppernong wine had been mixed pomace and other wines so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the brands and labels on the barrels and bottles as to the ingredients and substances contained in the product purporting to be scuppernong wine were false and misleading in this, that in truth and in fact said

product purporting to be scuppernong wine was a compound and mixture of pomace wine and other wines, and the statements contained on said brands and labels were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On February 3, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on March 12, 1913, it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal at public sale to the highest bidder after obliteration of the marks, brands, and labels on the product and a relabeling of same "A compound and mixture of pomace and other wines."

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

2604



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2605.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Washington Brewery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ALE.

On February 19, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against the Washington Brewery Co., a corporation, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 25, 1912, of a quantity of so-called sparkling ale which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Washington Brewery Co. Trade Mark (Device) Sparkling Ale Guarantee Brewed from selected malt and hops and recommended by physicians as an aid to digestion. Thoroughly aged and bottled at the brewery."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 4.43; extract (per cent by weight), 5.35; extract original wort (per cent by weight), 12.43; degree fermentation, 56.96; volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.017; total acid as lactic (grams per 100 cc), 0.153; maltose, 1.65 per cent; dextrin, 2.55 per cent; ash, 0.218 per cent;  $P_2O_5$ , 0.044 per cent; proteid, 0.311 per cent; polarimeter undiluted ( $^{\circ}V$ .) +36; color (degrees in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cell Lovibond), 4; undetermined, 0.62 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, beer, had been substituted in whole or in part for the genuine article of food, to wit, sparkling ale. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the bottles bore the statements "Sparkling Ale \* \* \* Brewed from selected malt and

hops," which said statements were false and misleading in that the product was not a sparkling ale brewed from selected malt and hops, but was another substance, to wit, beer brewed wholly or in part from a cereal and sugar product other than malt. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that said statements on the label were false and misleading, and the product was labeled so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof.

On February 19, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1913.*

2605



Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2606.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 200 Bushels of Oysters in Shell. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On November 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 bushels of oysters remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of McVey Bros., Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 10, 1912, by Geo. H. Mott, Jamaica Bay, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, oysters.

On November 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1913.*

14321°—No. 2606—13







Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2607.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. National Pickle & Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 16, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Premium Brand Tomato Catsup. Packed by National Pickle & Canning Company. Dodson-Braun Branch, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. Contains 1-10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate." (Neck label) "This catsup is prepared from tomato pulp, vinegar, salt, granulated sugar, selected spices, and is free from artificial coloring matter. Guaranteed by the manufacturer under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed mold filaments present in about 32 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores about 180 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, and bacteria about 140,000,000 per cubic centimeter. This product is too high in bacteria and in yeasts. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance, said product containing mold filaments and also yeasts and spores about 180 per one-sixtieth millimeter, and also containing about 140,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

An April 17, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1913.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2608.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Ten Barrels Tomato Catsup. Decree of condemnation by consent.  
Product released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On November 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of tomato catsup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Blaise Ueberschlag, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 19 and October 26, 1912, by the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., Louisville, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Kentucky Belle Tomato Catsup (picture of large red ripe tomato) Contains 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Price and Lucas Cider and Vinegar Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky. Guaranteed Serial No. 3390." There were also pencil figures on barrels indicating the number of gallons, as follows: 54, 40, 41, 54, 54, 54, 41, 54, 54.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was in package form, that is, in barrels, and the contents of said barrels were stated in terms of measure on the outside thereof, but were not correctly stated, in that the contents as stated by the label and numerals on each barrel were as set forth above, while in truth and in fact said barrels, when gauged, were found to contain, in the same order in which their branded contents appear above, respectively, the following number of gallons: 50, 35, 38, 46, 52, 49, 49, 36, 51, 51; and said shortage in contents existed at the time of interstate shipment.

On March 5, 1913, the said Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented

thereto, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1913.*

2608



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2609.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA AND LEMON FLAVOR.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son, a corporation, Logansport, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois—

(1) On December 14, 1911, of a quantity of vanilla flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Dr. Lynas' JBL Vanilla Flavor For Ice Cream xxx 'Quality Talks' 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % cheaper. M'fd. by Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son, Logansport, Ind." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 0.26 per cent; coumarin, 0.025 per cent; coumarin, Leach test, positive; coumarin, alcoholic potash test, positive; resins, trace; normal lead number, 0.35; color value of extract—red 50.00, yellow 150.0; color value of lead filtrate—red 4.2, yellow 13.4; per cent original color in lead filtrate—red 8.4, yellow 8.9; ratio red to yellow, extract, 1:3.0, ratio red to yellow, lead filtrate, 1:3.1; per cent color insoluble in amyl alcohol, 66.6. Adulteration of this product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of vanillin, coumarin, and vanilla extract, had been mixed therewith so as to injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, a compound of vanillin, coumarin, and vanilla extract, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "Vanilla Flavor" printed on the pasteboard carton and package, regarding the product, was false and misleading, in that



said product was not vanilla flavor made from pure vanilla beans, but in truth and in fact was a compound of vanillin, coumarin, and vanilla extract.

(2) On December 14, 1911, of a quantity of lemon flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Dr. Lynas' JBL Lemon Flavor Compound Made from Pure Oil Lemon, Orange, Color, etc. For Ice Cream XXX Use sparingly XXX M'f'd by Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son, Logansport, Ind. (Guaranty legend) Serial No. 12624." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.93838; alcohol, per cent by volume, 47.60; methyl alcohol, per cent by volume, none; solids, per cent by weight, 0.70; oil, per cent by volume, by polarization, 0.1; by precipitation, trace; citral, per cent by weight, by Hiltner, 0.11; total aldehydes, per cent by weight, by Chace, 0.15; color, tartrazin. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a dilute lemon flavor, artificially colored, had been mixed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a dilute lemon flavor, artificially colored, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding of the product was charged for the reason that the statement "Lemon Flavor," so printed on the pasteboard carton and package regarding the product, was false and misleading in that said product was not lemon flavor, made from pure oil of lemon, but in truth and in fact was a dilute lemon flavor, artificially colored, and was further misbranded in that the statement "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 12624" conveyed the impression that the product was guaranteed by the United States, when in truth and in fact said product was not guaranteed by the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was not a genuine lemon flavor, but was a dilute lemon flavor, artificially colored, and was further misbranded in that the statement "Compound made from pure oil of lemon, orange color, etc." was printed in small and inconspicuous type, not being sufficient to correct the false and misleading impression conveyed by the words "Lemon Flavor," printed in large type on said label.

(3) On June 5, 1912, of a quantity of vanilla flavor which was misbranded. This product was labeled: (On carton) "Dr. Lynas' Vanilla Flavor. xxx Use sparingly till flavored to taste. 'Quality talks' 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % cheaper. M'f'd by Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son, Logansport, Ind." (On side of carton) "J. B. L. Vanilla is made with the same care as a high class perfume. The finest Mexican and Bourbon Beans are used, and aged in wood containers. Crystal Tonka also Tincture of Vanillin the active principle of the Vanilla Bean are used

as a binder to prevent cooking and freezing out. A small amount of color and sweetener is added. This combination, together with the method of compounding makes the finest vanilla obtainable for all purposes. xxx." (Bottle label) "Dr. Lyans' Vanilla Flavor Compound Made from Pure Vanilla Beans, Vanillin, Coumarin, Color, etc. xxx." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, per cent by weight, 0.22; coumarin, per cent by weight, absent; resins, small amount; normal lead number, 0.40; color value of extract—red 52.5, yellow 173.2; color value of lead filtrate—red 4.0, yellow 23.6; per cent of original color in lead filtrate—red 7.6, yellow 13.6; per cent color insoluble in amyl alcohol, 71; caramel (Woodman-Newhall), positive; alcohol, per cent by volume, 28.80; methyl alcohol, absent; saccharin, absent; dulcin, absent. Misbranding of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that the statement "Vanilla Flavor" was false and misleading in that the product was not a genuine vanilla flavor, but was a vanilla flavor, artificially colored; and said product was further misbranded in that the statement "Compound made from Pure Vanilla Beans, Vanillin, Coumarin, Color, etc." was printed in small inconspicuous type; not being sufficient to correct the false and misleading impression conveyed by the words "Vanilla Flavor," printed in large type on the label.

On February 25, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1913.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2610.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 175 Kegs of Cider. Decree of condemnation. Goods released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CIDER.

On November 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 175 kegs of cider remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Decker Bros., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 18, 1912, by the William Traver Co., Hartford and Paw Paw, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the absence of any statement upon the kegs containing the product misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was pure cider, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure cider but was a mixture of cider and a quantity of benzoate of soda, to wit, 0.1 per cent of benzoate of soda, the presence of which had not been declared upon the kegs containing the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the absence of any statement upon each of the kegs aforesaid containing the product misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was pure cider, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure cider but was an imitation of pure cider in that it contained a quantity of benzoate of soda, to wit, 0.1 per cent, which had not been declared upon the kegs. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the absence of any statement upon the kegs containing the product misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was pure cider, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure cider but was an imitation of pure cider in that it contained a quantity of benzoic acid, to wit, 0.1 per cent, which had

not been declared upon each of the kegs aforesaid. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, pure cider.

On December 3, 1912, the claimant, William Traver, trading as William Traver Co., having admitted all the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product which had theretofore been released to said claimant should remain in his possession upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and so long as the terms and conditions of bond theretofore entered into by said claimant in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act should be complied with.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1913.*

2610





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2611.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Vinegar. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered sold.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of H. W. Schlutker & Co., Covington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Union Vinegar Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Sugar Molasses Spirit Vinegar. Union Vinegar Co., Distributors Compound Sugar Vinegar 40 Grains, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a colored, distilled vinegar which had been mixed and packed with and substituted for vinegar in such quantities as were injurious and unfit for human use and consumption. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was branded as set forth above, thereby purporting and representing that it was a sugar or molasses vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was not a sugar or molasses vinegar, and said brands so purporting and representing it were false and misleading in that the product consisted of a colored, distilled vinegar which had been mixed and packed with and substituted for sugar and molasses.

On March 20, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after marking same "Imitation vinegar." The Department of Agriculture does not maintain that the distilled vinegar present in the article on which this case is based is injurious and unfit for human use and consumption.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1913.

11998°—No. 2611—13







Issued November 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2612.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 92 Barrels of Tomato Pulp. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about November 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 92 barrels of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Railway Terminal Warehouse Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 23, 1912, by the Seymour Canning Co., Seymour, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was not labeled.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed vegetable matter.

On January 6, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1913.*

11998°--No. 2612--13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2613.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Terre Haute Brewing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report from the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Terre Haute Brewing Co., a corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 6, 1912, from the State of Indiana into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of beer which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "This beer is brewed only of the choicest malt and hops. It is absolutely pure and is warranted to keep in any climate. Terre Haute Brewing Company. Terre Haute, Ind. Guaranteed by Terre Haute Brewing Company under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Cereal No. 19895. Velvet Beer. Terre Haute Brewing Company, Terre Haute, Indiana. This beer is our own special bottling through closed pipe line direct to the bottle."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 4.49; extract (per cent by weight), 6.02; extract original wort (per cent by weight), 13.20; degree fermentation, 54.39; volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.008; total acid as lactic (grams per 100 cc), 0.135; maltose, 2.16 per cent; dextrin, 2.86 per cent; ash, 0.13 per cent;  $P_2O_5$ , 0.032 per cent; polarimeter, undiluted ( $^{\circ}V.$ ), 44.8; proteid, 0.290 per cent; color (degrees in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch cell Lovibond), 2; undetermined, 0.58 per cent. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a product brewed from hops and cereal had been substituted in part for a product brewed from hops and malt. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "This beer is brewed only of the choicest malt and hops," printed and apparent on the label regarding the ingredients thereof, was false and mis-

leading in that the product was not brewed only of the choicest malt and hops, but was brewed from a hops and cereal product.

On February 25, 1913, the defendant corporation entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1913.*

2613



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2614.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 136 Cheeses. Decree of condemnation by consent. Goods released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On December 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 136 packages of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Talmadge Bros. Co., Athens, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 29, 1912, by Crosby & Meyers, Nashville, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Crosby & Meyers, Nashville, Tenn. Talmadge Bros. & Co., Athens, Ga." There was also upon each box a number indicating the net weight of the cheese contained therein.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was in package form, to wit, in boxes, and the contents were stated in terms of weight, to wit, in figures thereon, indicating the number of pounds in each box contained, but they were not correctly stated thereon, the number of pounds indicated on the packages being in excess of the number of pounds contained therein, and said boxes were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that they did not contain the number of pounds of cheese they purported to contain as stated and indicated on the packages by the label, figures, and marks thereon.

On December 30, 1912, Crosby & Meyers, said claimants having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released and turned over to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$550, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1913.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2615.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Eli H. Dunn and T. H. Dunn. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GRAPE-ALL AND GRAPE CIDER.

On March 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Eli H. Dunn and T. H. Dunn, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of E. H. Dunn & Son, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 14, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas of consignments of Grape-all and grape cider, which was adulterated and misbranded. The Grape-all was labeled: "Best of all 5¢ Grape-all Trade Mark. Made from Choice Concord Grapes. E. H. Dunn & Son, K. C., Mo. 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Artificial Color and Flavor added."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Saccharin, negative; color, amaranth; alcohol, negative; total solids, 19.35 per cent; ash, 0.1 per cent; polarization direct at 34° C. (°V.), +14; polarization invert at 34° C. (°V.), -6; polarization invert at 87° C. (°V.), 0; sucrose, Clerget, 15.9 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; reducing sugars as invert, 3.0 per cent; sodium benzoate, 0.025 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute sugar solution artificially colored and flavored, had been substituted wholly or in part for a product made wholly from grapes which the labels upon the bottles stated the contents to be; and further, said product was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Grape-all made from choice Concord grapes" borne on the label was false and misleading

because it conveyed the impression that the product was made exclusively from the juice of grapes, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in part of a dilute sugar solution artificially colored and flavored. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, the label bearing the statement "Grape-all—made from choice Concord grapes," thereby creating the impression that the product was made exclusively from the juice of grapes, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not made exclusively from the juice of grapes but consisted in part of a dilute sugar solution artificially colored and flavored.

The grape cider was labeled: "Real Grape Cider Made from Dunn's Fruit Juice, Added Color and Flavor. 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Capacity 7 Ounces." (Neck label) "Grape-all, Trade Mark." Analysis and measurement of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Saccharin, negative; color, amaranth; alcohol, negative; total solids, 19.7 per cent; ash, 0.1 per cent; polarization direct at 34° C. (°V.), +14; polarization invert at 34° C. (°V.), -6; polarization invert at 87° C. (°V.), 0; sucrose, Clerget, 15.9 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; reducing sugars as invert, 3.0 per cent; sodium benzoate, 0.03 per cent.

*Measurements.*

Bottle.	Capacity. cc.	Shortage. cc.	Shortage. per cent.
1	175	32	15.4
2	185	22	10.6
3	175	32	15.4
4	185	22	10.6
5	170	37	17.8
6	180	27	13.0

Average shortage, 13.8 per cent.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute sugar solution artificially colored and flavored had been substituted wholly or in part for grape cider which the product purported to be, and in that it was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Real grape cider" borne on the label was false and misleading because it conveyed the impression that the product was grape cider, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such but a product consisting in part of a dilute sugar solution artificially colored and flavored; and further, in that the statement "7 ounces" borne on the label was false and misleading because it conveyed the impression that the bottle contained 7 ounces of the product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 7 ounces of the

product and did not contain to exceed 6.25 ounces of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was in package form and the contents of said packages, and each of them, was stated in terms of weight, but the weight of the contents of the packages was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside thereof, it being stated on the label that the contents of the packages was 7 ounces, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the packages contained much less than 7 ounces of the product, to wit, from 5.91 ounces to 6.25 ounces thereof.

On March 24, 1913, defendant E. H. Dunn entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs. The information was dismissed as to T. H. Dunn.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1913.*

2615





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2616.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 18 Barrels Mincemeat. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.**

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### MISBRANDING OF MINCEMEAT.

On December 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 barrels of mincemeat remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the C. C. Yost Pie Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 16, 1912, by the Goodwin Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Crescent Brand Mince Meat. Prepared with Corn Syrup. Louisville Preserving Co, Louisville, Kentucky. Containing 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented and stated on the labels upon the barrels that the product was mincemeat, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain meat that was minced but contained 0.2 per cent of nitrogen, 2.2 per cent beef fat, one-tenth per cent of benzoate of soda, 48 per cent fruit pulp, 32 per cent raisins, and a small amount of spice, and no meat fiber whatever was contained in the product, and said label and brand deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of a substantial amount of meat that had been minced, whereas it did not contain any meat whatever.

On February 21, 1913, the Goodwin Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be redelivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1913.*

11998°—No. 2616—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2617.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 2 Barrels Vanilla Extract. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On December 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels, each containing 20 gallons of so-called vanilla extract, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Keyport, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 26, 1912, by David Lowenthal, New Rochelle, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label but was sold as vanilla extract.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of an imitation extract of vanilla which had been colored in a manner to conceal inferiority, and had been substituted wholly or in part for extract of vanilla. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, vanilla extract.

On February 27, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2618.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Royal Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EXTRACT FRUITED LEMON.

On March 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Royal Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 29, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of extract fruited lemon which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Daugherty's Royal High Grade Extract Fruited Lemon. 2 ounces. For flavoring Ice Cream, Cakes, Jellies, Ices, Pastries, etc. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act. June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9854. Manufactured by Royal Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.9088; alcohol (per cent by volume), 60.4; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), none; solids, by drying at 100° C. (grams per 100 cc.), 1.1; volume (declared 2 ounces), 2 ounces; coal-tar color, none; lemon oil, by polarization, 0.9 per cent; lemon oil, by precipitation, 1.4 per cent; citral (Hiltner method), 0.2 per cent; citral (Chace method), 0.41 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of lemon extract had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said dilute solution of lemon extract had been substituted wholly or in part for genuine lemon extract.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "High grade extract fruited lemon" on the label was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine

lemon extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such, but was a dilute solution of lemon extract, and the product was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "High grade Extract Fruited Lemon," thereby creating the impression that it was genuine lemon extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute solution of lemon extract.

On April 3, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1913.*

2618



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2619.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Royal Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE EXTRACT.

On March 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Royal Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 19, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of extract of orange which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Daugherty's Royal High Grade Extract Orange. 2 Ounces. For flavoring Ice Cream, Cakes, Jellies, Ices, Pastries, etc. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial no. 9854. Manufactured by Royal Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product of the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.9584; alcohol (per cent by volume), 34.8; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), none; solids by drying at 100° C. (grams per 100 cc.), 0.37; volume (declared 2 ounces), 2 ounces; orange oil, by polarization, none; by precipitation, none; citral, by weight (Hiltner method), 0.02 per cent; (Chace method), 0.066 per cent.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute terpeneless solution of orange extract had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further, in that said dilute terpeneless solution of orange extract had been substituted wholly or in part for genuine orange extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "High grade extract orange" on the label was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine orange extract.



whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such but was a dilute terpeneless orange extract; and further, said product was misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "High grade extract orange," thereby creating the impression that it was a genuine orange extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute terpeneless orange extract.

On April 3, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1913.*

2619



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2620.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. New Orleans Brewing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On February 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the New Orleans Brewing Co., a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 28, 1912, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Florida, of a quantity of so-called lager beer which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Special Export Brew Lager Beer. Alcohol 4 per cent. Brewed from Choice Malt and Hops. Guaranteed by the New Orleans Brewing Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906—Serial No. 9806."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 3.80; extract (per cent by weight), 4.74; extract original wort (per cent by weight), 10.82; degree fermentation, 56.19; volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.020; total acid, as lactic (grams per 100 cc), 0.198; maltose, 1.14 per cent; dextrin, 2.45 per cent; ash, 0.146 per cent;  $P_2O_5$ , 0.053 per cent; proteid, 0.319 per cent; polarimeter undiluted ( $^{\circ}V.$ ), +33.6; color in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch cell Lovibond, 3; undetermined, 0.68 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label indicated that it was brewed from choice malt and hops, when in truth and in fact it was brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product, and was therefore adulterated in that a beer brewed with hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product had been substituted in whole or in part for the beer indicated by the label, that is, beer brewed from choice malt and hops; and further, for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the product an-

other and different substance, to wit, beer brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the product indicated by the label. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Lager Beer. Brewed from choice malt and hops" appearing on the label indicated that said product was brewed entirely from choice malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product and was therefore misbranded in that the label bore the statement aforesaid that the product was brewed from choice malt and hops, which statement was false and misleading as to the contents and as to the ingredients of the product, and further, in that the statement on the label "Lager Beer. Brewed from choice malt and hops" indicated and conveyed the impression to the purchaser thereof that the product was brewed wholly from choice malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was brewed from hops, malt, and some other cereal or cereal product and the label was therefore such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On April 8, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2621.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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U. S. v. New Orleans Brewing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On April 1, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the New Orleans Brewing Co., a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 18, 1912, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Florida, of a quantity of beer which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Eclipse, contents 13 Ozs., Extra Pale Export Beer—Alcohol 4 per cent—Brewed of the choicest hops and malt only by the New Orleans Brewing Co., New Orleans, La. Guaranteed by the New Orleans Brewing Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9806."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 3.47; extract (per cent by weight), 4.63; extract original wort (per cent by weight), 10.19; degree fermentation, 54.56; volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.018; total acid, as lactic (grams per 100 cc), 0.162; maltose, 1.15 per cent; dextrin, 2.39 per cent; ash, 0.152 per cent;  $P_2O_5$ , 0.057 per cent; proteid, 0.381 per cent; undetermined, 0.56 per cent; polarimeter ( $^{\circ}V.$ ), +31.0; color (degrees in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cell Lovibond), 3; not an all malt product. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label indicated that it was brewed from choicest hops and malt only, when, in truth and in fact, it was brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product and was therefore adulterated in that a beer brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product had been substituted in whole or in part for the beer indicated by the label to be beer

brewed from choicest hops and malt only. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that there had been mixed and packed with the product indicated by said label, to wit, beer brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the product indicated by said label. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Beer—Brewed of the choicest hops and malt only," appearing on the label, indicated that the product was brewed entirely from the choicest malt and hops, when, in truth and in fact, it was brewed from hops and malt and some other cereal or cereal product and was therefore misbranded in that the label bore the statement aforesaid, that the product was brewed from choice malt and hops only, which statement was false and misleading as to the contents of the packages and as to the ingredients of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Beer—brewed of the choicest hops and malt only" indicated and conveyed the impression to the purchaser thereof that it was brewed wholly from the choicest hops and malt, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was brewed from hops, malt, and some other cereal product, and the label was therefore such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On April 8, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2622.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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U. S. v. Louis Scianamea. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On March 5, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Louis Scianamea, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 20, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Olio Puro E Garantito di Fontanarosa Italy. Olio D'Oлива Sopraffino Di Fontanarosa Avellino Italy. Mike De Feo Sole Agent for the U. S. of America. Schenectady, N. Y."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a mixture of cottonseed oil and olive oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there was substituted in part for olive oil another article, to wit, cottonseed oil, to the extent of 62 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was misbranded and labeled as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label would indicate that the product was pure olive oil from Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of cottonseed oil and olive oil, and further, in that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of the United States.

On March 17, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2623.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Louis Scianamea. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On March 5, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Louis Scianamea, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 3, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "11 B. L. New York. Geremia Bros. Providence, R. I."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a mixture of cottonseed oil and olive oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold as and for olive oil and there was substituted for genuine olive oil another article, to wit, cottonseed oil, to the extent of 60 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was sold and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil.

On March 17, 1913, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2624.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. One Barrel Vanilla Extract. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On January 8, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel containing approximately 27 gallons of so-called vanilla extract, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Union Hill, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 16, 1912, by David Lowenthal, New Rochelle, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as "One bbl. 27 gallon of Vanilla."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of an imitation extract of vanilla which had been colored in a manner to conceal its inferiority and which said imitation extract of vanilla had been substituted wholly or in part for extract of vanilla. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product had mixed with it a substance, to wit, imitation extract of vanilla, so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that the imitation extract of vanilla was substituted wholly or in part for vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of extract of vanilla and was sold for extract of vanilla.

On March 4, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2624—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2625.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 2 Barrels Vanilla Extract. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On January 8, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels each containing approximately 27 gallons of vanilla extract, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Perth Amboy, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 19, 1912, by David Lowenthal, New Rochelle, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as "2 brls. Extract."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of an imitation extract of vanilla which had been colored in a manner to conceal its inferiority and which said imitation extract of vanilla had been substituted wholly for extract of vanilla. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that said product had mixed with it a substance, to wit, imitation extract of vanilla, so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and said imitation extract of vanilla was substituted wholly or in part for vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation extract of vanilla and was sold for extract of vanilla.

On March 4, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2626.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. Crown Brewing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.**

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MALT.

On March 12, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Crown Brewing Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 3, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of so-called "Famous Crown Malt" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Our Famous Crown Malt Creates Strength & Vitality Aids digestion Guaranteed by The Crown Brewing Co. Under Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 17888 Brewed & Bottled by The Crown Brewing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Directions: One wine glass full before meals and upon retiring."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 4.45; extract (per cent by weight), 5.62; extract original wort (per cent by weight), 12.74; degree fermentation, 55.88; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.005; total acid, as lactic (grams per 100 cc), 0.126; maltose, 1.94 per cent; dextrin, 2.71 per cent; ash, 0.172 per cent; proteid, 0.297 per cent; undetermined, 0.52 per cent;  $P_2O_5$ , 0.045 per cent; polarimeter, undiluted,  $+38.4^\circ V.$ ; color (degrees in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cell Lovibond), 8. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, unmalted cereals and unmalted cereal products, were substituted for what the article by its label purported to be, namely, malt. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and marks on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, to wit, "Famous Crown Malt," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in

that it represented the product to be manufactured wholly from malted cereals, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was manufactured from unmalted cereals and unmalted cereal product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and marked as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that said label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief that the article was a product manufactured wholly from malted cereals, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product manufactured not entirely of malted cereals, but was manufactured in part from unmalted cereal products. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product contained alcohol in quantities varying from 4.21 to 4.30 per cent, and each of the bottles containing the product, considered as a drug, failed to bear a statement upon the labels thereon of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in said drug. It will be noted that the analysis shows 4.45 per cent alcohol by volume.

On March 15, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$15.55.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2627.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**U. S. v. 9 Boxes Desiccated Eggs. Decree of condemnation by default.  
Product ordered destroyed.**

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### ADULTERATION OF DESICCATED EGGS.

On January 21, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of nine boxes of desiccated eggs remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the C. C. Yost Pie Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 9, 1913, by the Perfection Egg Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "55 Lbs. Net".

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented and stated on the labels upon each of the boxes that they contained desiccated eggs, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained in each of said boxes consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 5, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2627—13



